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OUR 29TH YEAR.

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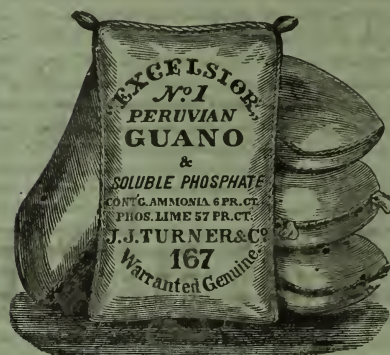
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Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Farmers' **AND** Planters' Guide

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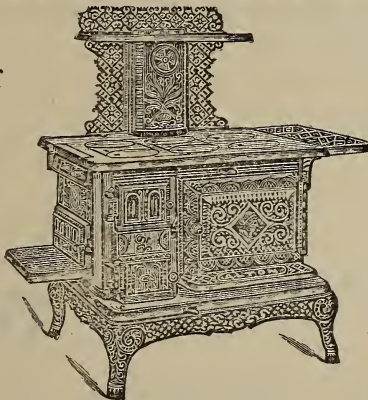
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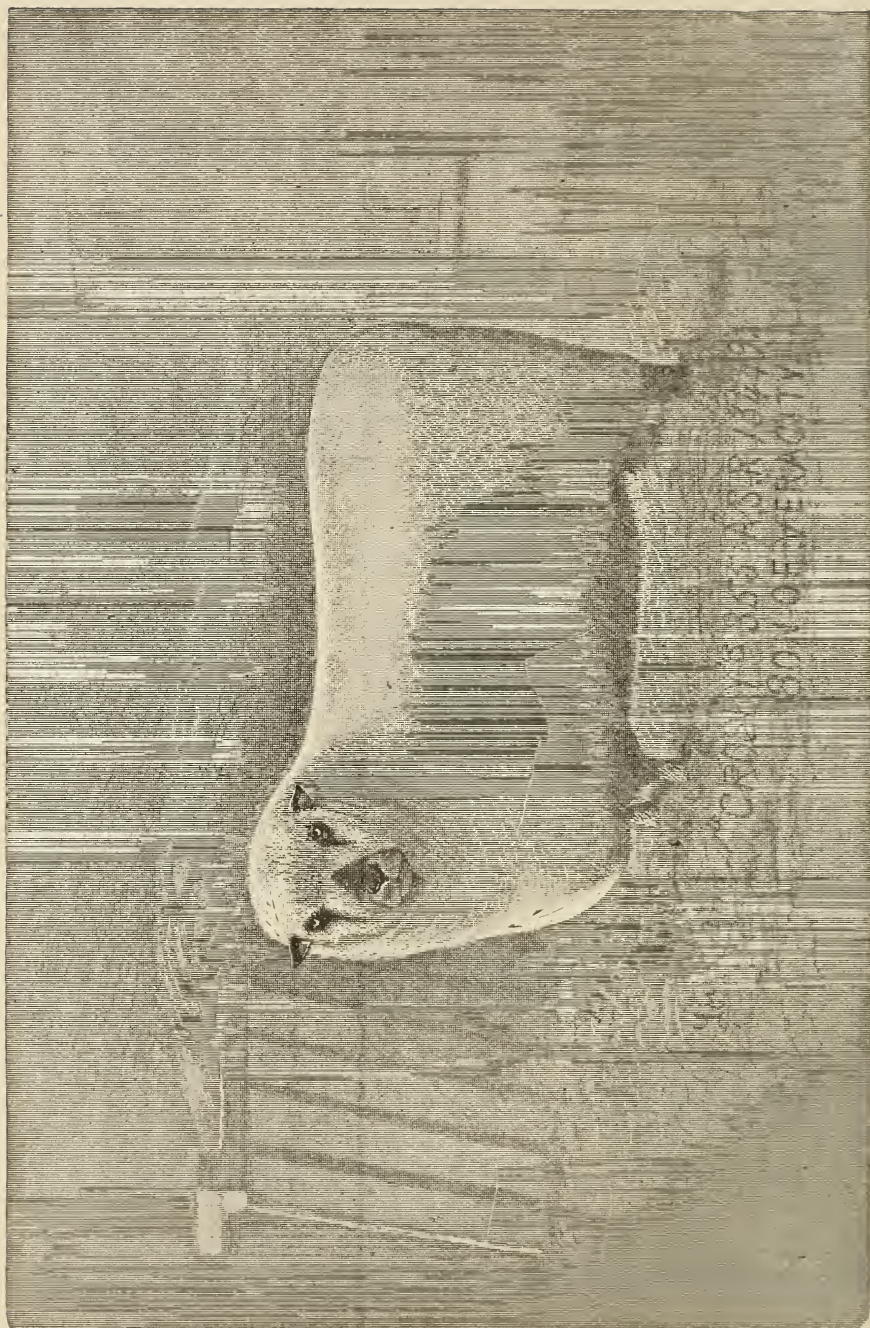
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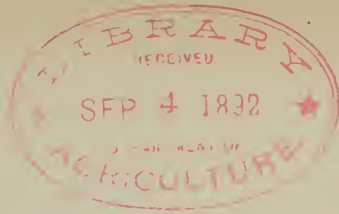
127 Cheapside, Baltimore, Md.





CROSBY'S SHROPSHIRE RAM, NO. 355,

See page 22.



Agriculture; Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Vol. XXIX. BALTIMORE, September 1892. No. 9.

AFTER THE COWS.

J. F. HOWARD.

Jessie, the milkmaid, at the bars
Looks through the pasture for the cows—
Down by the brook where oft they feed,
And under the low trees where they browse.
Looks in vain for the truant herd,
And one by one lets down the bars.

Over the pasture sunset lit
She hurries, while the daisies nod,
Yellow and white to the fiery west
Beneath her feet in courtesy odd;
And hears the sound of the bell at length
And lists, her face with the sunset lit.

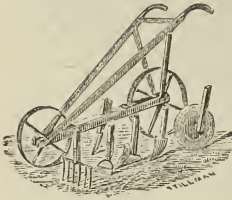
Now snaps the brush for the cows have heard
Her call them from their green retreat,
And down through the arching branches come
The solemn sounds of their cloven feet;
Until two brass-nubbed horns appear,
And then the low of the rest is heard.

Down through the pasture one by one
They march in order over the bars,
As Jessie, the milkmaid, brings them home
Mid daisies nodding like golden stars.
And then in the light of the setting sun
They enter the barnyard one by one.

—*Christian Leader.*

THE FARMER.

BY JOHN GREEN.



WHEN I speak of the Farmer, I mean the father of the household, and I wish to speak of him in all his rela-

tions to the farm and to farm work.

Certainly he must stand "at the fore" always. The old saying,

"He that by the soil would thrive,
Must either hold the plow or drive,"

has particular reference to the fact that the father of the household must be number one. He is the head, and must give the utmost care, and at the same time must take the responsibility of all work upon himself.

He may not always be a man of brute energy and depend upon his individual labor to accomplish physical results. In the present day brains are on top, and you may be sure that fully as much is often secured by wise direction of others, as by the exercise of brute force. An hour's study in solitude and quiet will often be worth more than a day's hard work.

Much is accomplished in knowing how to work and it is just here that brains will triumph. There is fully as much difference in the way of going about a job as there is in the make up of different individuals. One man will get twice the amount of labor out of a team or machine that another will, solely from his mode of management, and that

too with less wear either upon the team or the machine.

More than I can tell here, the real farmer must be a man of broad comprehension of needed work. He should see what will be the result of each move he may make. He should know the condition of the markets in all probable events, taking into view the condition of crops for the current year. In this way he is largely the ruler of circumstances, instead of being ruled by them.

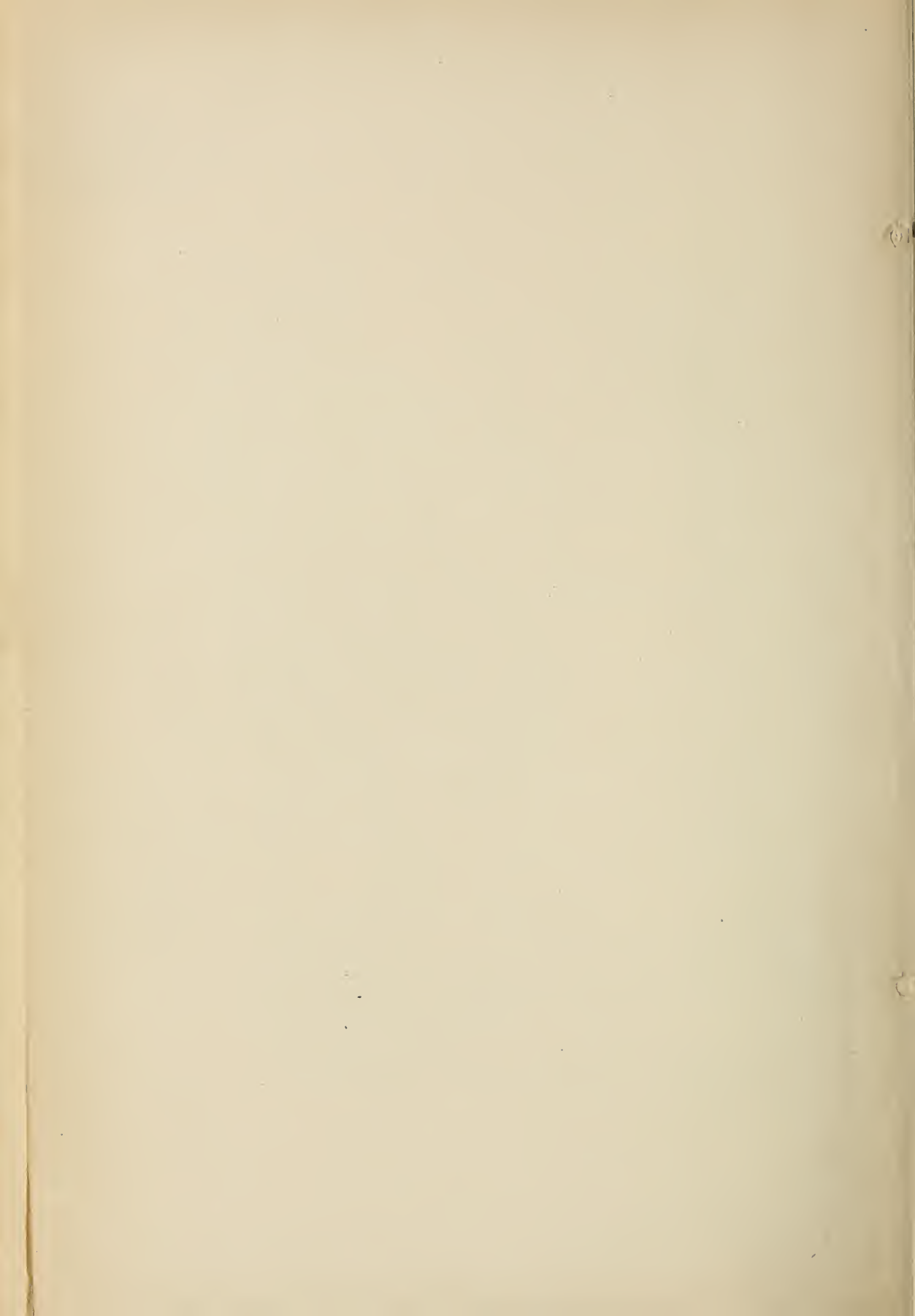
He can gain this in part by an ordinary attention to any good newspaper, and by bringing together the accounts which are always recorded of the conditions of markets, the general line of abundance or scarcity of certain commodities, the prices which are prevalent. Thus he will know as it were instinctively what crops to grow, and the best methods of disposing of them.

Naturally every good Farmer must have a purpose, an aim, towards which all his work is tending. It should be the best, the highest of which he is capable. It should be, in my belief, to make the entire family contented and happy—then to diffuse the same as far as possible throughout the community in which he lives.

In the management of his farm, while not opposed to receiving advice from others, he should be self reliant. When anything comes up for decision, that decision should be promptly given, and



COL. WM. M. SINGERLY'S BIG STEER.



he should show by his intelligent movements that he has thought on all these general subjects in a way to take immediate advantage of every opportunity which may bring success.

It will be seen by this that I think there is even some virtue in taking risks. I do not mean that one should risk blindly or act with headstrong independence where there is little or no foundation to expect success. I do not mean that he should take lottery chances in his work, in his crops, or in his sales; but with thoughtful courage he should take a reasonable risk and work for success.

Neither do I believe the good farmer will neglect the study of all the details of his work. It is part of his duty to know all the small items that will contribute to his success. Small leaks grow into large ones. Small neglects are at the bottom of great failures. No risks should be accepted which will imply the neglect to study the details of farm work.

One of the most skillful exhibits of thought is to be seen in the help employed by the farmer. Cheap help means poor work as a general thing, and the farm is not improving unless the farmer himself makes up by personal labor for the lack of his help. Good help can be had at fair wages, and the man who works understandingly is in every way more valuable than the man who merely does as he is directed.

Thus much concerning the farm and farm work; but there is more in this day resting upon the farmer than in any day of the past. The general interest of human progress, and especially the

progress and prosperity of his country, belong to him now more than ever. He must have an interest in the issues which are agitating the people and he must believe that his part in them is a reality.

Of course, Home should occupy the first place in his mind. I do not believe that any interest should become greater than his home life, and the happiness and comfort of home should be above everything. Towards that all should tend and in being true to that he is discharging the great duty of existence. This, however, does not forbid a participation in the great general interests of humanity.

The organizations of farmers in his immediate neighborhood should have his countenance and support. Farmers' Clubs should especially receive a portion of his spare time, and any movements which will add to the general knowledge of superior methods of work, better seeds, better implements, better fertilizers and the spread of intelligence should not be neglected.

The cultivation of a neighborly feeling is also a matter of no small importance among farmers. At best they are comparatively isolated. All opportunities therefore, by which warm kindly feeling can be cultivated should be made much of. I like the old fashioned visits and the readiness to help whenever needed, and the sinking out of sight of all minor differences.

Opportunities for the enjoyment of the whole family can thus be made, and they add very largely to the general happiness of country life. They take away the sense of loneliness which more or less belongs to farm life and is especially felt

in the absence of these neighborly visits and exchange of neighborly courtesies.

I may perhaps be writing on very common place subjects; but I have found that these things are the very ones which escape the minds of busy and industrious farmers—too busy in fact to consider the duty to the family. It is no hardship to be always learning better ways of bringing comforts and joys to ones fireside.

I did think of adding to this the obligation the farmer is under of providing many particular home conveniences and necessities; but this will come more appropriately in later communications when I speak of the Farmer's Wife, the Farmer's Son and the Farmer's Daughter, which it is now on my mind to write about in future numbers of the Maryland Farmer.

I hope, Mr Editor, you will not let my crude sentences go to the press without correction; for the strict rules of grammar are not always in mind, when I am trying to let my brother farmers know just what I mean. I think if they only understand me, it will be all right.

Yellow Rust of Gooseberries.

Many of our readers doubtless have noticed little orange-yellow spots on the leaves of gooseberries this year. Concerning this disease Prof. J. E. Humphrey of the Massachusetts Experiment Station says:

"It is a fungous or parasitic plant. The yellow patches are composed of the spore-producing portion of the fungus or 'cluster-cups.' This fungus is one whose life history is not as yet understood in all details. It will be found,

however, not to spread from these clusters and they will disappear in a few weeks. They undoubtedly weaken the plant by attacking the leaves, even if they do not attack the fruit, as they do in the present case.

One who has suffered from the fungus this year may expect to largely avoid it another season by spraying early in the spring as soon as the leaves appear, and at frequent intervals thereafter for five or six weeks, with one of the copper preparations."

Maryland State Society.

The new board of the Maryland Agricultural Society is as follows: Frank Brown, president; John Waters, first vice-president; Robert Rennert, second vice-president; H. S. Zell, treasurer; Robert Hough, secretary; E. A. Booth, E. A. Bartlett, E. D. Crook, Robert Hough, H. S. Zell, F. L. Grafflin, John W. Horner, Thomas G. Hayes, S. Mandelbaum, H. B. Holton, M. Pragg, John E. Phillips, J. W. Keenan and T. J. Meehan, directors. A State Fair will be held at Pimlico in the fall. President Brown, Secretary Hough and John Waters will make the necessary arrangements.

Canadian Farmers.

It is pretty well admitted that six out of every ten farms in Canada are heavily mortgaged. The outlook there for the soil workers extricating themselves from this great burden either partially or wholly is by no means flattering. A

discouraging task it would be to endeavor to do so by working the soil.

A suggestion has been made that these farmers could afford to abandon their properties and take up some of the fine lands in the West and South, where the exhaustion of soil is unknown. There is nothing in the world quite so discouraging as working a farm composed of a hard stiff clay soil.—*American Investments.*

We think Maryland is the State for our Canadian brother farmers to settle in. If they are workers they will succeed.

[Ed. M. F.]

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE FARMER'S THOUGHT ABOUT CONGRESS.

It is not necessary to give more than a passing hint or two upon this subject, for the farmers are destined to prove in the coming presidential contests the exact position they occupy. They seldom leave their parties upon any slight pretense; but everything seems now to have become so mixed that it is impossible to tell whither the parties are going.

As to the silver issue, the great body of the farmers are in favor of having both silver and gold as money. They believe that a proper ratio should be established between the two metals, and then both be coined for general and lawful use, while the government should give its power for keeping both at the standard which may be decided upon. They would not object to any change, once in ten or twenty years to justify any discrepancy in actual value which might occur; but they evidently want

both for actual use as the coin of the country.

Farmers also are generally in favor of abolishing the gambling connected with produce exchanges. They read with a great deal of amusement the speeches of grave senators in opposition to this measure, and then wonder why these men opposed so strongly the Louisiana Lottery, the Oleomargarine, or any other questionable schemes of men who were bound to get rich rapidly and without manual labor. Farmers cannot see any difference between gambling in produce and stocks and gambling with cards or lotteries. Wise senators may talk plausibly; but they remember that Washington and Jefferson and all the Churches once thought lotteries all right and even the most pious ascetics in religion did not object to them. All this did not make the gambling right. Congress cannot make the gambling right by any defeat of the bill against options and futures.

Farmers believe in pure elections and the utmost freedom in the exercise of the ballot. They do not believe any party, whether it be Republican or Democrat, should have the power to surround the polls with a multitude of officers or soldiers and thus prevent a free expression of the wishes of the majority of the voters. They can see only trouble in the future if this is allowed and will protest against it.

Farmers don't ask protection for themselves as a class. They do not believe in class legislation. They don't think any class should be built up at the expense of the rest of the people. It is a fact that they think this kind of legislation has been very much in fashion for some years back, and that the few thousand

millionaires who either possess or control nearly one half of the wealth of the country are the outcome of class legislation. They deplore this and they will most assuredly help any party which will make the effort to do away with this.

I am afraid that I will take up too much of your space, if I continue to write how the farmers regard many other acts of Congress; but having had a wide acquaintance with their views as members of political parties, and as members of no party, I have written thus far.

The farmers do certainly place at the door of Congress much of the depression which exists in their pursuits. They hardly know whether a change would be any better for them; but they feel that they must have something to better their condition in some way. I see that you, Mr. Editor, are making considerable talk about Agricultural Colleges; but the farmers do not think that they are of much benefit to them in their general pursuits. They look upon them as an endeavor by Congress to do something for them, but feel that it is not done in the right direction. It will educate one or two of their brightest and most ambitious boys in each township, or precinct perhaps; but when educated they are bright enough and ambitious enough to abandon home, and farm, and family for a career in some city—successful perhaps—but not in the direction the farmers themselves desire. No family desires that their brightest and best shall desert parents and home for some foreign occupation and some pursuit in which home and kindred have no sympathy and must be soon forgotten.

I have thought of this a great deal.

Congress seems to be working in the dark so far as farmers' interests are concerned. They do not take hold of the real necessities, to bring the farmer on a level with the other citizens of our country, in the actual accumulation of the best luxuries of living. They manage so that merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors, office holders, shall dip their hands deep into the money of the land, and farmers must put up with the pennies which occasionally drip through their fingers which are clutching the gold and silver. It is to be hoped that the eyes of our rulers will sometime be opened to see the real needs of the farmers and wisdom be given to supply them.

GEORGE MARLIN.

PATENT DECISION.

Justice Cox, of the U. S. circuit court, northern district of N. Y. has handed down a decision sustaining the Dederick Hay Press Power patents, Nos. 341,559 and 415,029. P. K. Dederick complained against the so called Victor Hay Press, George Ertel, of Quincy, Ill., defendant, whereby the double acting toggle joint power and horse lever with link connection as used in the Victor Hay Press is held to infringe both of the said Derrick patents.

The Use of Honey.

Honey is a valuable medicine and food.

Foul air, improper ventilation, sudden changes of weather, the exposure of lungs and throat to a damp atmosphere,

are the sources of no end of throat and bronchial troubles.

A free, regular, constant use of honey is probably the best medicine for throat troubles.

Children, as a rule, are very fond of honey. It is a most wholesome and economical substitute for butter, being, as a rule, half the price of that article.

A noted writer, Dr. Phelps, says:

"Honey in its purity is a God-given sweet, and in its proper use is conducive to health and strength. Used frequently and in connection with other food, it has a tendency to produce pure blood, and give tone to the human system."

Honey is of more service in our cooking than many people imagine. Honey may indeed replace sugar as an ingredient in the cooking of almost any article of food.

In rice puddings I invariably use honey instead of sugar; the flavor is much more delicious.

For preserving most kinds of fruit honey is far preferable to sugar, as it has the quality of preserving for a long time in a fresh state anything that may be laid in it or mixed with it, and preventing its corruption in a far superior manner to sugar. One who has once tried it will not use sugar again for preserving fruit.

For use in cakes and biskuits honey is most desirable, besides giving a most delicious flavor. In most kinds of cakes one can use double the quantity of honey to what you would of sugar. In rich plum puddings some cooks use treacle. If they tried honey they would find it much nicer.

For many medicinal purposes honey is invaluable. Equal parts of castor oil and honey, flavored with the juice of a

lemon, works wonders in bronchitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, croup, and ordinary sore throats.

Honey mixed with flour is an excellent remedy for boils, ulcers, abscesses, and such like troubles.

An old German writer of the last century, writing upon the qualities of honey, says:

"It mollifies, promotes festering, causes gentle purging, divides and dissolves, warms, nourishes, stops pain, strengthens the tone of the stomach, carries away all superfluous moisture, aids digestion, thins and purifies the blood, and animates and strengthens the breast, nerves, and lungs."

Honey is cheap enough, and, from its great value, should be plentifully used in every house.

To my town readers who may be jaded and look careworn after the excitement of late hours, when the skin becomes dry, red and harsh looking, try the effects of rubbing gently a thin coating of honey on the face before going to bed. It is one of the finest cosmetics in the world.—*H. in London Hort. Times.*

For The Maryland Farmer.

A FEW WORD ABOUT CAPONS.

The production of capons, up to within a few years, has received but little attention from the American poultry raiser.

Within the past few years, however, a great change has taken place.

The people's attention generally has been attracted to the subject, new and improved tools have been invented for the work, books have been written on the subject.

And as a result of all this hundreds of

people to day, all over the country are growing capons, and are the recipients of the large profits attending the same.

People are fast finding out that fine capons can be produced anywhere that a chicken will grow, that their production is not confined to any particular locality, that the cost of growing them is no more than for cockerels and what is of the greatest importance, they have discovered that the work of caponizing has been so simplified with improved tools that it is now only the work of two or three minutes and can be easily done by a boy a dozen years old.

The risk which attended the operation ten years ago, when only tools of the most awkward description were made, has all disappeared, as well as the clumsy tools.

They both went out together. It is a source of much gratification to me, to find that at last my efforts to promote capon growing are meeting with such good results.

Knowing, as I did, the large profits in the business, and knowing that everybody keeping poultry could easily produce them, I have labored long and earnestly to make those facts known to the American people, and I believe the industry has got such a strong foothold now, that during the next ten years, its general adoption will be very rapid, and by the end of that time the practice will be universal in America as it now is in France.

With such a state of affairs, it is hardly possible to estimate the immense gain it will give to poultry-raisers, but it is safe to say it will amount to many millions of dollars. I have arranged a list of questions and answers on the subject, that I shall be glad to mail any of your

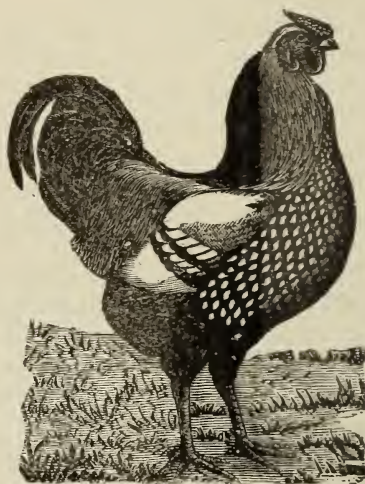
readers, free of charge, if they will send postage.

GEORGE Q. DOW.
North Epping, N. H.

Preparing Poultry for Market.

Much of the profit of poultry raising is absolutely thrown away by carelessness in fattening and preparing for market.

When the framework of a chicken, the bones and muscles, is built up, the cost of putting on an additional pound or two



of nice juicy meat is comparatively little.

What folly then to send to market stringy fleshed, sinewy-legged fowls. Purchasers cannot be expected to give good prices for poultry of this sort.

If farmers do not have grain of their own raising to spare, it will pay to buy it for the purpose of putting their fowls in good marketable condition. This may provoke a smile, but is true, never-

theless. We have known persons who have had all their feed to buy to make money on chickens.

But poultry, however well fattened, may be spoiled in dressing. There are some persons who still scald their fowls in dressing, and by this means lessen its selling price by so much per pound.

The excuse for scalding is that it is easier and saves time; to which we answer it does not save time when a person has once learned the proper method of picking dry. And certainly every poultry keeper should learn to put up all his products in the best manner, endeavoring to suit as far as possible, the demands of his own market, and the fastidious eyes of his customers.

There are minor matters also that should receive attention, such as not feeding fowls for at least twelve hours before killing, carefully removing all pinfeathers, washing all filth from legs and feet, wiping off all blood from carcass, and then putting up in neat, clean packages.—*Farm Journal*.

One World's Fair Item.

The Kerry cow has a place in history, and has done more to popularize and make famous their district than all the ballads sung of their rough and stony home. But the Kerry cow without the Irish milkmaid would be a tame attraction, and to cap the pretty picture these dainty maids must make up real golden pats of genuine Irish Kerry cow butter.

All this and more will be seen at the World's Fair.

We shall have an Irish industrial vil-

lage, two pretty golden haired Donegal peasant girls will spin wool in genuine Irish cottages, and dye it in the historic potato pot on a real bog-peat fire.

For The Maryland Farmer.

NEW ADMINISTRATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Messrs. Editors.—

In making my debut before the Farmers of the State as the President of their Agricultural College, I do so with some diffidence as to my power to measure up to the full standard of what they require. Of this, assurances can be given, that the step is taken with a full determination to devote to the best interest of the Institution all the energy and ability I have. All acts shall be characterized by a desire that the College assume among similar Institutions of the Country a character and dignity worthy of the State whose fostering care it has, and of the farmers of that State whose patronage it especially solicits.

In the limits of one short article it is impossible to point out the fields covered by the departments of our Agricultural College. In general terms it can be said to be wherever the farmers interest lies.

The time was, when a cultivator of the soil needed only strength, commonsense and a small quantum of intellectual training in order to receive bountiful returns for his efforts. That day is fast passing away. Primeval fertility is disappearing before an inconsiderate and an exhausting method of cultivation. A method of "*take all and return none*" has been practised until tired nature

refuses further to smile in the harvest, when even judiciously tickled by the instruments of cultivation.

The question is, Are we to abandon our worn out lands, or are we to turn our attention to devising some means for making amends for the robberies perpetrated?

Sufficient answer is given to this question in the Institutions founded and supported in every State of our Union. These Stations and Agricultural Colleges have this mission before them. In what manner are they to accomplish this result? Only one method of procedure that I know of can lead to any enduring success. Establish among all such Institutions a community of interest; let them adhere closely to the spirit of their organization; employ men of decided ability in their various departments and not so handicap them with routine work as to preclude the possibility of time for research among so many matters of vast importance to every farming interest.

Our horticulturist has among many others the problem of "blight" and "yellows" before him. Our agriculturist is groping amidst much darkness for the solution of problems for which neither the chemical nor physical character of soil, heat nor moisture can account. Our zoologist is troubled to know the causes of many fatal diseases among herds and what means can be devised, other than wholesale slaughter, for checking and extirpating fatal maladies to which stock is subjected.

These are some of the problems before our Colleges and Stations. There is but one plan to successfully meet the difficulty. Let each College and Station so

direct its efforts as to secure the best ability of *the world*; direct its power upon vital issues affecting farming interests, and give this ability when found the assurance of such permanence and support as to divest it of any anxiety for the vital necessities of life. When such is done, year after year, results will be made known, which will revolutionize agricultural pursuits and make them, as they justly deserve to be, the most popular and desirable among the professions of men.

The day has passed when any one can be a successful farmer. A special education, a special natural fitness in every respect is required.

One need of every profession is a literature. Our Stations and Colleges are fast making this for our farmers. Successful farmers must be reading, thinking men—not wholly theoretical, nor yet solely practical. No greater heresy ever obtained among men than the commonly accepted idea, that a theoretical, or, in the common parlance, a book farmer must fail. Everything else being equal in the race of life, they outstrip their fellows.

To dignify the agricultural interest we want educated men; men who cultivate the soil upon the most advanced plane; not by tradition, but upon living, advancing systems; men who recognize the necessity of co-operation in their profession; who appreciate the injunction that "a man can neither live nor die to himself."

The spirit of co-operation is abroad in the land, see that it is not confined again: The Grange movement, the Alliance movement, Farmers' Institutes, Farmers' Clubs, and Fairs are all gropings in the

right direction. Earnestly continue the search and the panacea for your troubles will be found.

In my mind, it is perfectly plain, that your Colleges and Stations, zealously supported and watched over by you, will in a short time solve the problem for you.

We all know that something is radically wrong when the vocation on which all prosperity rests, is regarded as so unremunerative as to divert the highest type of ability into other channels. When the basis of any country's success is so weakened as to make one's chances of preferment precarious in attempting to support it, we may know that something is wrong in the system which has led to such a result.

One important factor in this product of wrong, is the farmers' apathy as to what laws are enacted for the regulation of the community in which he lives. He begins now to realize that *past prosperity* was realized in spite of inimical legislation, and the *present prosperity* of other systems of handicraft has been accomplished by sumptuary legislation. A revulsion against this should not lead us to seeking the influence of the same wrong. Ask and demand that the ægis of our country's protection be placed over us all in the race of life alike, and when this is gained, let intelligence fortified and made strong by the researches of master minds in every line of the farmer's work, guide him in this highest calling among the vocations of life: not being unmindful of the facts, that in this day of sharp competition, a careful attention to every detail, a rapid economy in every branch of administration, and a close watch upon each avenue through which gain or loss approaches

the exchequer, are an essential, in as much as an indifference to either may make the difference between success and failure. Thus equipped the agriculturist has nothing to fear in the race of life.

As the executive head of one of the branches of your business, I earnestly solicit your co-operation and support. To make the school and its important auxiliary, the station, a source of pride, pleasure and profit to every earnest farmer and artisan of the State, will be the one aim to which my every effort will be directed.

In conclusion permit me to say, that through the liberality of the National Government (another name only for the voice of the people) an ample supply of means is at hand for the purposes of instruction and of obtaining instruments for the same. It is for the farmers of the State to say whether this opportunity for advancing their interests shall be handicapped much longer by the want of suitable buildings. Come and see for yourselves how woefully we are in need of suitable accommodations for the various departments of your school. I appeal to the agricultural class of the State to seize this opportunity of awakened and awakening interest in their vocation, and provide suitable accommodations for their growing institution. You have the power to supply these desiderata in the near future—"What are you going to do about it?"

In my management of your school, I bespeak your consideration. Remember that there are many in Maryland to please; that different views on many matters must obtain; that it is due each other to ascribe honest intentions as the groundwork of either success or failure.

It is the duty of an executive to execute the laws as he honestly interprets them aided by the advice of those on whose judgment he relies. Upon this basis alone he is responsible for his acts. When he uses alone the judgment of all who may attempt to influence him his success or his failure belongs to them.

I shall attempt to conduct the affairs of your Institution on strictly business principles. Every man in any way connected with your Institution I wish to have a definite work, and to conduct this work to a successful end by giving to it all the ability and energy he has. We want no sinecures. They are demoralizing in any business.

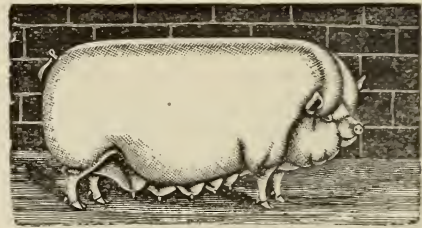
We wish it distinctly understood that no word in this communication is intended as a reflection in the remotest degree upon any previous management of the Institution. Our knowledge of its past history is very meager; and it would be an unpardonable presumption on our part to express an opinion on matters of such a nature which did not rest upon facts. It will be one of our first duties to make a study of the Institution's history and avail ourselves of those elements which have led to its successes and avoid those whose outgrowth has been failure, if such there has been. This is the value of all history and in this spirit I will study the history made in order that I may make that of my incumbency a record of as much success as possible.

Assuring the farmers of the State of my earnest sympathy in their work, and awaiting their wishes in any capacity in which I can serve them, I beg to subscribe myself theirs to command,

R. W. SILVESTER, President.
Charlotte Hall, Aug., 1892.

Feeding Hogs.

Never forget that the hog is a grass eating animal, and that consequently, if you want to grow good pork and do it economically, you must let him follow his natural inclinations to some extent. When being fed wholly on corn the hog is under unnatural conditions, much against his health and your prosperity.



Get him into good pasture as early as you can, and keep him there as long as possible, and you will be able to produce pork at a profit even when the market is at its worst. When fed with judgment we believe that none of the domestic animals will give a better return for the food consumed, but we have known men to feed out corn by the hundred bushels and not get back one half its value in increased weight of the hogs.—Ex.

A new Jersey Queen.

The Jersey cow, Signal's Lilly Flag, has broken the famous record of Bisson's Belle, and stands today the queen of that grand breed. She is owned by Moore & Mathews, Huntsville, Ala., and completed her test May 31, having produced in one year 10,954 pounds of milk, which yielded 1,047 pounds of butter. We are indebted to the Jersey

Bulletin for the following statement of feed and conditions:

Her feed was at the beginning: Corn meal 2 gallons, wheat bran 3, ground oats 1, oil meal 3 quarts, silage 1 peck, fed daily in two feeds. This was gradually increased until her ration was: Corn meal 4 gallons, ground oats 4 wheat bran 2, oil meal 1 gallon 2 quarts, clover hay about 15 pounds. This was reduced prior to her time of calving—December 3—and gradually restored afterwards, two quarts of oil meal being added during the last week. She ran at pasture with the herd during the whole year, and “a rather poor pasture.” She is not “favorably bred.” Was sired by Georgian 6073 out of Little Nan 15895 and carries $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of blood of Signal 1170. Following are the record of former Jersey queens: Mary Anne of St. Lambert 9770, 867 pounds $14\frac{3}{4}$ ounces; Landseer's Fancy 2876, 926 pounds $14\frac{3}{4}$ ounces; Eurotisama 20668, 945 pounds, 9 ounces; Bisson's Belle 3 144, 1,028 pounds 15 ounces.

For The Maryland Farmer.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Keep everything around your buildings in the very best of order. During September there is no work which will pay better than this. People judge much by the first glance of the eye. If your grounds look out of order and in slovenly condition, your lawn covered with litter, weeds thriving in the corners of your garden, gates hanging and fences neglected, you may be sure that comment will not be flattering. If you keep all

neat, bright and clean, and about as it should be kept, everyone will have a pleasant word of praise for you and for your farm.

* * *

No farmer can afford to be without a small flock of sheep. His family need them, for no meat is better than lamb or mutton. His land needs them, for no stock is their equal in improving land, killing weeds and spreading fertilizer. The farmer himself needs them, for they are a good source of income from the meat and from the wool.

* * *

And the above leads me to say that no greater nuisance exists than the miserable dog, suffered to run at large and prey upon the sheep. No law seems to be effective except the law of extermination. Farmers must at last come to this. Remedies are always of little worth where these thieving and murdering curs are neither imprisoned nor slain.

* * *

If your soil is thin where you are plowing for wheat, plow shallow. If you have an abundance of manure you can take perhaps an inch of your subsoil to temper your manure; but never more. Then let the harrow do thorough work. You must have a good seed bed in proper condition, and this means no barren subsoil on top.

* * *

When you are told that failures are very good teachers, don't go and fail for the sake of that kind of teaching. Some fool has invented this saying as a kind of consolation for “the lazy” and “the left.” Success is the only teacher any-

one should want or expect. There is as much difference between failure and success as between a frown and a smile, and the lessons about the same. We have no use for the lessons growing out of failures, and we don't want them. If others fail they are a warning that we should not be knocked over by the same explosion, or buried under the same earthquake, but let us not cultivate failures of our own for the sake of enjoying the teachings they may bestow.

* * *

The microbe and bascillus seem to be a hobby now, and flourish wonderfully in print. If you attended to everything that is said about these wonderfully prolific microscopic creations, you would neither eat, nor drink, nor sleep in peace. It is doubtful whether the farmer would grow fruit, flesh, fish, or fowl; and if grown spontaneously only ravenous hunger would induce one to touch it. The fact is microbes and bascillae are the life of all that grows, the builders up of every live thing in nature, as well as the destroyers. Our health and happiness are just as much in their keeping as disease and death. People lived just as long and were just as comfortable before they became popular as they do now. This is one of those learned "fads" which periodically infest humanity, with no earthly good except as a vent to a pretended learning on the part of would be scientists.

* * *

There may be many objections to growing fruit; let us allow this. As many will be found against any crop, however, which you may propose to grow. Fruit, as a money crop, brings a good

return with less labor than any other. This is the ground for advocating it. If five acres in Pears will bring year after year from 3000 to 5000 dollars, and all the labor be performed by a farmer and his two sons before they are of age, the record is a good one. We have heard of several cases of such fruit growing, with such labor, and with such profit.

* * *

As above fruit is good in its place; but no one has a right to place his entire dependence upon fruit. He should raise enough of everything else that is needed in his family, as far as possible. No one crop but will some day prove a huge disappointment. Then, if that has been the sole dependence, disaster follows. Divide the risks. At the same time don't shut your eyes to the fact that some crops are less laborious than others and at the same time more profitable.

THE FRUIT TRADE—Henry Bros Co.

One can hardly realize the extent of the foreign fruit trade of Baltimore. As one instance take a rough statement of the business of the Henry Bros Co., of Pratt St. They have been in business now for twenty years, and are running twelve steamers with an average capacity of 15,000 bunches of Bananas. Two of these steamers arrive each week; and the Henry Bros. Co. house is busy with constant labor of receiving and shipment. Their customers are not confined to Baltimore by any means; but the fruit is sent by rail inland, and by boat to various smaller towns. Those who love fine fruits or deal in them will do well to pay them a visit.

For The Maryland Farmer.

SEPTEMBER WORK.

PLOUGH for your wheat. Harrow thoroughly one, two, three, four times, and until you have as fine a seed bed as possible, and then drill in your seed. Now follow the drill with the roller. This last is especially desirable if the land is at all dry. In these few sentences we give the very latest and best method of sowing wheat. Any other fall sown grain should be "put in" in this same way.

* * *

Transplanting, making new plantations of strawberries, is now in order. Strawberries may be transplanted as soon as the runners have taken root, by carefully taking them up with a good amount of soil; but this is the month for making plantations of them to the best advantage. Not much will be expected of them, however, next season. In small gardens potted plants may be set out this month and a reasonable crop expected.

* * *

Most farmers begin to neglect the weeds this month. It is a great mistake. Don't neglect them. Give them all the attention possible. They are, like the poor, always with us. Old friends should not be slighted, and the weeds are certainly old friends. They have figured largely on all farms as far back as the record of history reaches. Such faithful followers deserve our best respects. Let us bestow them cheerfully.

* * *

Watch the Pears. Do not wait for them to ripen on the tree. The most luscious pears, are pulled as soon as they

are full grown, and ripened in the dark. If allowed to ripen on the tree they become insipid, tasteless; or they lose the real flavor of the fruit.

* * *

No large fruit should be shaken from the tree, if desired to be kept or marketed. It should be carefully picked, and more carefully handled after it is picked. In our country we do not spare the time to do things well. In other lands Pears and Apples are given as much care as the best oranges with us.

* * *

Now is the time to set the eggs for Bantams. The cold weather will intensify the dwarf tendency, and some of the best results are secured from the September settings. Of course as the frosts come on, the little ones must have extra care; but they are quite hardy. The mothers, if given a fair chance and a little kindly protection occasionally, will bring them through all right. Give the eggs to an ordinary hen—one known to be a good, careful mother.

* * *

Melons, although in large quantities are still high because of the lack of other fruits. But many will be discouraged because of the large amount produced this year and will plant less. It will be advisable for our readers not to follow this practice; but to reap the benefit of the demand which will follow the contraction of other producers in this line.

* * *

The best of Sweet Corn should now be ready for maketing in large quantities. The small, early corn has been marketed during August; but now the Mammoth

and Stowell's Evergreen should be at their height, and the prices for these are high. The common Green Corn has become of no account, but the real "sweet" corn will be in large demand all through this month. It is a great mistake not to have plenty of this to supply your own table and the market. But how shall I profit by having this? Take specimens of it to some first class dealer and to the large hotels—the rest will be easy.

* *

In packing and preparing fruit for market, care pays well. A little time spent in assorting it, will prove of large advantage. Have, say, three sizes of apples—large, medium and small. Then place each in its barrel by itself, and carefully mark it. There should be not one bruised, specked, or wormy apple in either lot. The uniformity of sizes will make them very attractive. Even the small will command good prices. It pays, also, to have new, clean barrels. The same principle holds good with all other fruit packages.

* *

Grass seeding, or, land for permanent pasture, should have especial attention this month. After the removal of some plowed crop, it will require only a small extra labor to put in grass seed. If spots in pasture land are running out, a sharp harrow and a small amount of seed will bring them up.

* *

During September take especial care of all farm machinery and implements. Often very warm weather comes after rain, and a hot sun following rain will do great damage if the implements are

left exposed. Neglect destroys more tools than the wear of hard usage on the farm.

FAIR DATES, 1892.

Baltimore Co., Timonium,	Aug. 30—Sep. 2
Cecil Co., Elkton,	Sep. 6—9
Montgomery Co., Rockville,	Sep. 7—9
Talbot Co., Easton,	Sep. 13—16
Frederick Co., Frederick,	Oct. 11—14
Washington Co., Hagerstown,	Oct. 11—14
Harford Co., Bel Air,	Oct. 11—14
Niagara Co., Agricultural Society	
Lockport, N. Y.,	Sep. 15—18
Hillsdale, Michigan,	Oct. 3—7

Crosby's 355.

See Frontispiece.

The Shropshire ram illustrated is owned by Messrs. J. S. and W. G. Crosby, of Eureka Place, Greenville, Mich. He is a son of their celebrated ram Veracity, A. S. R., 5431. The imported ram, Veracity, was one of the finest rams ever owned by Messrs. Crosby, and this young ram has many of the qualities of his noted sire. He has proved himself to be a very desirable stud ram, and his get, both rams and ewes, are now offered for sale. Messrs. Crosby are now about issuing their annual catalogue for 1892, copies of which will be sent post paid upon application. Their catalogue this year will be the finest ever issued by them, beautifully illustrated and replete with interesting matter for both sheepmen and stock raisers.

Make the cow comfortable in her stall. Give her room and freedom of motion.

FARM ITEMS.

Let the horse go barefooted awhile in the Summer if your ground will admit of it. It lets the foot recover its shape and health; but if the feet are brittle and tender great care must be used.

Change of pasture makes fat calves.

Breed sows to farrow in March and September.

Clover and sunlight are better medicine than all the nostrums on the market.

In 1820 two hogs were exhibited in Baltimore weighing 1743 lbs. They were raised in Lancaster Co., Pa. Breed not given.

Country wool buyers do not always purchase wool on its merit.

If the peach trees are making a long, spindling growth, cut back one half of the new growth.

It is not always best to discard a hen because of her age.

A dollar spent for a mixture of castor and sperm oil to be used freely on the mowing machine is money well invested.

The best milk preservative known is cleanliness, and the next best coldness.

Usually milk with less than three per cent. fat has been either watered or skimmed.—*Prof. S. M. Babcock.*

Good implements save time, do better work, make larger crops, than poor ones; but do not buy them on time.

The Farmer's Wife cannot be expected to make fine butter, to wash, iron, bake and tend babies, in the same room.

Be honest even in trading horses. How strange that it is practically thought

that even an absolutely honest man is justified in cheating in a horse trade if he can.

Barbed wire fence should not be used about the pastures by any one who is trying to raise good colts.

Ants, it is said, are abated as a nuisance in the Apiary by scattering fresh lime around the hives.

The Guadalupe Bees, an exchange says, store their honey in bladders of wax about as large as a pigeon's egg, and not in combs. The bees have no stings, are small and of a black color. The honey is of the oily consistency, and never hardens.

The apple crop along the Hudson River is light this year. So is also the pear crop.

The hope of the country is in more stock raising.

Money for Woman.

I read with interest Mrs. Williams' account of what she did in the silk culture. There are not many avenues open to women for work, and it should be the duty of all to let what they have done be known for the benefit of others, so I will tell you what I did in the plating business. I saw in an old newspaper that Mrs. Wells had made money plating gold, silver and nickel. I did as she suggested and sent to H. F. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and obtained one of their \$5 Lightning Platers. It came in perfect order, and I sold two the same afternoon to neighbors of mine for \$10 a piece, making \$10 by the transaction, and have got nearly \$25 worth of plating to do. Why should any woman complain that her lot is a hard one, when such chances are open to her sex? Any one can obtain circulars from the above firm, and do as well as I have done.

CARRI JONES.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

We call especial attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—[Ed. M. F.]

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N.Y. Niagara Nurseries. Established 1839

Crosman Bros, Seeds and Plants, wholesale and retail. Rochester, N.Y.

F. Barteldes & Co., Kansas Seed House. Lawrence, Kas.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted to the South. Augusta, Ga.

P. Emerson, Fruit Trees and Asparagus. Wyoming, Kent Co., Delaware.

Green's Nursery Co, Rochester, N.Y. Send for Ill. Cat. & Guide.

How to get rid of Weeds.

Know which they are—Work for the Schools.

The fact is patent that weeds are everywhere present, and the best means ought to be taken to resist their greater prevalence. In this warfare against them there is no weapon equal to a thorough knowledge of the enemy—that is, an understanding of their nature, their appearance in all stages of growth, their methods of propagation and dissemination of the seeds.

This knowledge is much more highly appreciated in Europe than here. In Germany, for example, they have wall maps, upon which the leading weeds are presented. Hung as these are upon the school-room walls, a child, simply from daily seeing these life-like colored drawings of the various pests, will learn their appearance and names.

Some such method of instruction is needed in this country, by which the children who are soon to be our farmers and gardeners may become familiar with the troublesome weeds even in advance of their advent, that the proper means may be taken at once for meeting and destroying them, says Prof. Halstead in Popular Science Monthly.

Editors of agricultural papers and professors in agricultural colleges yearly receive many letters asking for the simplest kind of information concerning many common weeds, thus showing the general lack of knowledge upon the important subject.

To put maps of the most destructive weeds upon the wall of every country schoolhouse in the United States is a great undertaking; but, if it were done, the next and succeeding generation of farmers would be the better able to carry on the work of extermination.

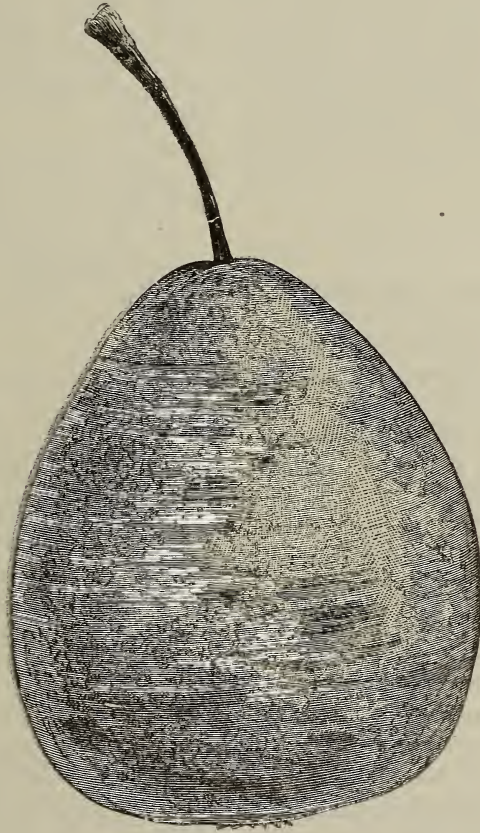
There are a large number of farmers' clubs throughout the country, and a great deal might be done by hanging a weed-chart upon the walls of these halls, where farmers gather from time to time, for mutual improvement and a better understanding of the ways and means of a more profitable agriculture.

Weeds have been neglected in more ways than one, and just so far as they are overlooked and left to themselves, the greater will be the curse.

As we look over the premium lists of our thousands of county and state fairs

we seldom see a prize offered for the best collection of weeds. It seems incompatible with the fitness of things to have a good collection of anything that is bad and yet the fact remains that there is no class of plants about which an increase

which would not only surprise, but greatly instruct, those who see them. It is not less important for the farmers of any district to know of the arrival of a new weed than of the advent of a new fruit or grain.



of knowledge is more imperative, than these same ugly weeds.

A few dollars expended in awards by each fair association would bring together lists of plant pests, the exhibition of

PEARS.

Pear trees require care and attention, almost as constantly as do peaches, in most situations, for the "blight" when not properly met is as troublesome with

pears as "yellows" is with the peach.

Spraying with the ammoniacal copper mixture, the receipt for which we have frequently given, will bring it through all right.

In harvesting them, pick the pears when full grown and lay them away carefully in the dark if you wish them for winter use. If wrapped in paper thick enough to exclude the light when the doors of their closet are opened, all the better for them. The winter pear with this treatment becomes a delicious luxury.

Silk Culture in Kansas.

It may seem strange, but Kansas is now the only silk-producing state in America. Other states grow cocoons, but only Kansas now unwinds the delicate fibre with which the worm cloisters itself from the world.

The reason is that the two Government stations, one at Philadelphia and one at Washington, received no appropriation from the last Congress, and the experiments at these points must stop for the present; for silk-raising in America is commercially yet in the experimental stage.

All the stations, called filatures, where the silk is reeled, and there are only three of them, have required federal or State support.

The third filature, which was visited by a *Journal* reporter, is in the little town of Peabody, 184 miles west of Kansas City, on the Santa Fe road. It is known as the Kansas silk station, and last year received from the State Legis-

lature, dominated as it was by the farmer element, an appropriation of \$7,200.

Dr. L. A. Buck, superintendent of the station, has asked for \$10,000, but he says he received more than he expected, for every appropriation was very closely scanned.

The Legislature may well have been liberal with the Kansas silk station, for it is the forerunner of an industry which promises to bring the State great wealth and fame.

Supt. Buck, in his last report to Gov. Humphrey, says that cocoon-raising is extending to every quarter of the State.

The applications for eggs come from forty-six counties.

B. & O. R. R.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will make a historical exhibit at the World's Fair, which will be of absorbing interest to all railroad men. Major J. W. Pangborn has charge of its preparation. The Baltimore and Ohio claims to be the oldest railroad in the world, its two or three predecessors having been mere tramways for transporting coal, stone or ore. The actual construction of the road on July 4, 1828, and its first section in operation six months before the Liverpool and Manchester road, the first railroad in the present sense of the word, in Europe. The Baltimore and Ohio claims, also, to be the only one of the pioneer roads which has retained its original name and has remained under a continuous succession of management.

When writing to advertisers mention
Maryland Farmer.

Wm M. SINGERLY'S BIG STEER.

See Supplement.

From information sent to the MARYLAND FARMER by Mr. Singerly it will be seen that this steer is a pure grade—both parents being pure bred. It is expected that it will eclipse any animal ever exhibited, and will turn the scales in Chicago at over 5000 pounds. It was born and bred at Spring House, Pa., under the care of Mr. Jason Sexton, the superintendent of Wm. M. Singerly's farm. Such an animal must necessarily attract great attention from breeders at the World's Exposition. Mr. Singerly sends the following items :

The big steer now measures as follows :

Length from root of ear to rump 9 ft. 10 inches.

Girth 10 feet 8 inches.

Girth over loin 10 " 10 "

Height 5 " 10 "

Weight 3800 pounds.

Sire—A pure bred Holstein-Friesian.

Dam—A pure bred Durham cow.

Age—About six years.

Resp't Yours.

Spring House, Pa. JASON SEXTON.

Cold Bathing in the Morning.

Cold bathing in the early morning is beneficial only to those persons who have sufficient vital energy and nervous force to insure good reaction with no subsequent languor or lassitude. Many persons who are greatly refreshed by their morning bath, feel tired or languid two or three hours after it. When this occurs it is conclusive evidence against the practice.

Persons who have an abundance of

blood and flesh, who are lymphatic or sluggish in temperament, and whose nervous force is not depleted, can take the cold morning bath to advantage.

Others who are inclined to be thin in flesh, whose hands and feet become cold and clammy on slight provocation, who digest food slowly, and assimilate it with difficulty, who are nervous and who carry large mental burdens, should avoid early morning bathing.

For all such, the bath at noonday or before retiring at night is far more desirable, and it should be followed by rest of body and brain till equable conditions of circulation are re-established.

Some individuals who are weak in nervous power have such excitable peripheral nerves that they get at once a perfect reaction from bathing, but lose in after-effects more than the value of the bath. This class of persons should not bathe too often, and should always use tepid water, choosing the time preferably before retiring.—*Jenness Miller.*

A Book of 500 Pages.

On treatment and care of domestic animals, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry, sent free. Address Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics, Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

Silk dresses should never be brushed with a whisk broom, but carefully rubbed with a velvet mitten kept for that purpose only.

All soiled spots found around door-knobs on light painted doors may be removed by kerosene on flannel cloth with no injury to the paint.

OUR BULLETIN BOARD.

ADVERTISEMENTS!

Do you read them? All wide awake people do. It costs money to advertise. People who advertise, spend their money on something worth selling. Therefore worth buying.

OUR CASH PRIZE.

To encourage advertisement reading, we will give two dollars in cash to the person first sending us the largest number of mis-spelt words found in the advertisements of this issue.

If winner is not a subscriber, we will send one dollar in cash and the Maryland Farmer for one year. State advertisements and words.

Winner of the August prize L. E. Flynn, Washington, D. C., who found 22 mis-spelt words. Words sent, of which Webster shows two methods of spelling one of which we have used, not counted.

WE WANT YOU

to become our agent in your neighborhood.

IT WILL PAY YOU

because we offer liberal commissions.

WRITE FOR TERMS.

YOUR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED

to the following combination offer:

The Cosmopolitan Magazine, New York, regular price	3.00.
" Maryland Farmer, Baltimore, " "	1.00.

We offer you a year's subscription to the two Magazines for \$3.25.

This is an unparalleled offer and one you want to accept.

You cannot secure any better winter reading than is afforded by this combination.

To those who have not seen the Cosmopolitan, we will assure them it is one of the brightest and most readable of our national magazines; handsomely printed and illustrated.

We will be pleased to send you a sample copy of either for inspection.

MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

A. C. KENLY, Business Manager.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at 871 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of \$1.00 a year in advance. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

Payment for the Maryland Farmer when sent by mail should be made in a Post Office Money Order, Postal Note or Express Money Order. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters when requested to do so.

Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,

871 N. HOWARD ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Correspondents are specially requested to write their communications on separate slips of paper and only on one side, signing name and address.

Advertising rates sent on application. Agents wanted; liberal commissions.

Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

Sample Copies of the Maryland Farmer mailed by us to persons, not already subscribers, will be accompanied by an addressed envelope and subscription blank. Please consider this an invitation to subscribe, after a careful examination of this old and influential journal.

PROF. WHITNEY'S WORK

FOR MARYLAND.

OUR SOIL EXHIBITS.

We wish to call attention to the excellent article of Prof. Whitney in this number and we are pleased to state that Prof. Whitney is arranging for us an exhibit of the principle soils of Maryland. You are cordially invited to visit our tent at the various fair grounds to inspect the same.

The special work that Professor

Whitney has undertaken is, Soil and its Fertilization. Realizing the importance of his investigations and discoveries, the U. S. Government last year gave him a special appropriation of \$1,800, the Board of Trustees of the Md. Agr. College gave \$2,200 and the Johns Hopkin's University the full and free use of its laboratories, instruments and grounds at Clifton.

This year the National Government has increased its appropriation to \$2,700 and it is presumed the Board of Trustees of our College will again vote him the amount given last year, if not a larger one, as without its appropriation, he will be very much hampered in his work.

The published results of what he has so far discovered have attracted attention throughout the country. The influence of his work on the future use of fertilizers will be very great. How great we dare not estimate.

We can only say that it behooves every farmer to read carefully the various articles which we have arranged with him to write for Maryland Farmer, to which the present one is introductory. We are proud to state that Prof. Whitney is a native Marylander.

THE FAIRS.

The Fairs should be educational and farmers should have the advantages of the lessons which they give. They should, therefore, be under the control of the farmers, and they should be responsible for their character, whatever that may be. It is very often the case that farmers are but slightly influential in the counsels which manage the Fairs. Other interests take possession and very often dealers in produce or fertilizers, or merchants largely dealing with farmers are at the head, with an occasional unimportant position with little influence given to the farmer.

Still the educational meaning of Fairs must not be lost to our sight. It is the great purpose for which they are instituted and they do serve that purpose in a good degree. Farmers and farmers' families learn much through the Fairs.

The lessons of Fairs should be taken advantage of somewhat in this way: The visitor should go prepared to learn what other farmers in his county are raising. He may know what those near by are doing; but he may not know what gives the best

success to men of whom he has heard only in a casual way and who live at a distance. He should learn of their produce. He has an opportunity to examine the quality and to know of the quantity per acre, and with a little justifiable curiosity he may learn the particulars of fertilizing and the means by which the favorable crop was secured. It is hardly necessary to suggest to the farmer anything further in this direction.

Another item to be learned at fairs, is the improvement of seeds for old familiar crops. Take for example corn: The difference becomes something substantial when one seed produces fifty bushels and an improved seed will produce seventy five or a hundred bushels with the same fertilizers and labor.

The advantages of having always the best seed cannot be estimated; but at Fairs the seed can be thoroughly examined, and the amount raised can be attested, and each one can be convinced of the very great profit which comes from the best seed contrasted with that of the poorer which he may be using.

It is the same with fruits. The best will be in active demand, even when the market is flooded with inferior qualities bringing no profit to their producers. A market glutted with peaches, as is the case in fruit years, pays the farmer who has number one fruit, or who is wise enough to have fruit to market of a late character, after the bulk of the general crop has disappeared. Large prices are always in order for very late

peaches of good quality. Learn which these are and where they can be had, and to your own great profit. Peaches are only used as an example here—the same is true of every other fruit, large or small, which is brought to market.

If this is said of grain and fruit, what is to be learned of the best animals? A field is opened here which cannot be closed without serious consideration. The farmer should not be content merely to have the eye gratified by the fine appearance of a horse or a cow—although these are very desirable items—he should learn something of their actual performance under use; and he should look upon the whole matter as to profit and loss connected with his farming affairs. There is always room for improvement and it is this which should be uppermost on his mind on all such occasions. All animals, from the poultry to the racer, are in this catalogue.

But one of the best sources of knowledge in connexion with Fairs is the exhibition of Agricultural implements. Improvements in these are constantly going on, and in no other place can they be examined so favorably as at our Fairs. Of course farmers cannot there see implements in practical operation as fully as is needful to form a thorough idea of their practical usefulness; but they can obtain a general idea of the improvements claimed, and which will be further valuable in future opportunities which will offer in field practice.

Farmers learn here also, the claims of the different fertilizers offered them, and when comparing notes with each other are able to come to just conclusions as to their use; which are best for the different crops; and to gain many new ideas and methods of work as affected by these fertilizers.

Altogether it will depend very largely upon the farmer himself to make the Fairs of advantage to him. If he neglects them, the source of knowledge is cut off, and he cannot possibly keep up with the times as easily in any other way.

R. W. SILVESTER, PRESIDENT.

We print in this number the communication of the President of our Agricultural College, and we ask for it a careful reading by all the farmers of Maryland. It is worthy of our new president, and is a fit introduction to the work upon which he enters.

THE FLORISTS.

The Society of American Florists held their eighth annual Convention in Washington during the month of August and a large delegation was present from Baltimore and its vicinity. Action was suggested for exhibit at the World's Fair, and it was stated that forty millions of dollars were invested in the business in our country. The president in his address stated, also, that statistics show about twenty six millions and a quarter

worth of plants and cut flowers were sold last year, and these statistics were considered only a part of the actual sales.

NATIONAL GARDENER'S CLUB.

The National Gardener's Club, meeting in Washington last month, extended complimentary attentions to the Florists in session there, which were highly satisfactory to all concerned. These re-unions are very pleasant occasions, besides being of great value in other important particulars.

For The Maryland Farmer.

VALUE OF SCIENTIFIC WORK TO PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

BY PROF. MILTON WHITNEY, M. SC.
Of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

In beginning a series of articles on some soil investigations which are being carried on at Clifton under the joint auspices of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, the Johns Hopkins University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it will be well to speak in a general way of the value of scientific work to practical agriculture.

Many of our farmers ridicule and make fun of science and think they have no part nor lot in it, but they are using the results of scientific investigation every day; for much of the advance which has been made in agriculture in the past 50 years is the result, not of crude experiments in the field, but of the most refined scientific investigations made in the laboratories of the German Universities.

Such words as *nitrogen*, *phosphoric*

acid and *potash*, a few years ago, were only used by scientific men. They are such familiar terms now to the farmer that he hardly realizes that he has appropriated them from purely scientific work.

Science is constantly pointing out new forces, which can be used by the farmer, for the betterment of agricultural methods and of agricultural products, and this application of scientific thought and methods to problems of practical agriculture has never been more active than at present. Scientific work has always been more or less ridiculed by practical farmers, because the methods employed are often very different from their own and they cannot see the practical importance, or bearing, of much of the scientific work which is being done. It is not necessary, however, that they should understand the methods employed in scientific work. Enough has been done to show them that much practical good has come from what has seemed to be the most impractical work.

The present views in regard to the fertilization of plants and the food materials which they gather from the soil or which should be applied to the soil as fertilizers, were worked out in the German Universities, by methods which would be considered very impractical. Instead of going out into the fields and attacking this subject with a plow and hoe, the plants were grown in the laboratories or in green-houses, where all conditions of growth could be, to a large extent, properly controlled. The conditions were not always the same, by any means, as those in field culture. Sometimes the plant was grown in a large glass bottle which had been permanently sealed up when the seed was

planted and not opened for the admission of either air or water until the plant had attained its growth. For some investigations the plants were put under glass jars and the amounts of air and water, which were supplied to them, were carefully measured and analyzed. In nearly all cases the soil in which the plant was grown was entirely artificial. Pure white sand was often used or barren sea sand, and even the small amount of plant food which might be present in the sand was leached out by acids and burnt out by fire. Any desired kind of plant food could then be added at will so as to find out the needs of the plant. Sometimes even sand was not used to support the plant, but pure distilled water, in which the plant food was dissolved, for the growth of even such plants as wheat and clover. It was found possible to grow very large and healthy plants with their roots immersed in this liquid, without any soil whatever.

These methods and experiments would appear utterly impractical to a practical farmer, and he would be inclined to laugh at the idea of growing plants in these jars of water or sand, as they are so totally unlike his own methods. It was by means of just such methods, however, and just such experiments, that our present ideas of fertilization were worked out; and this has been a vast benefit to the farmer, not only in showing him what was necessary but also in showing him what is unnecessary to be given to the plant. For instance, before the Experiment Stations were established in this country, fertilizer dealers sold various compounds of sulphur and silica in their fertilizer trade claiming a value for them as they are contained in all

plants; but we know, through just such experiments as those which have been mentioned, that all soils contain sufficient sulphur and silica and that it is quite unnecessary for the farmer to pay for these, as enough of them is either already contained in the soil, or added in the ordinary fertilizer, for all possible needs of the plant.

Science is just now solving some very practical problems in agriculture. The most rapid progress, perhaps, is in the study of the bacteria which is shown to play a most important part in nearly all branches of agriculture. It has been found that when stable manure, or any other organic substance, is added to the soil, the plants do not feed on the nitrogen until it has been converted into a form of nitrate within the soil. The conditions which favor this nitrification are being carefully studied. It is found that whether this goes on in the soil, or in the compost heap, that certain conditions are absolutely essential. There must be sufficient moisture, but not too much, for there must also be sufficient air present, as these nitrifying germs are only active in the presence of air. A high temperature is also most favorable to the action, and it is known that *nitrification* in the soil is much more active in mid-summer than in any other part of the season, and this is just the time when the growing plants most require the nitrogen as a plant food. These nitrifying organisms are not found in the *subsoil*, where the fresh air does not penetrate; but other kinds of bacteria are found here, which destroy nitrates and which form some very poisonous substances, resembling strychnine. When much of the subsoil is turned up

at once, the poisonous substance may destroy the *nitrifying* bacteria of the soil, and prevent, for a time, this nitrification. It is believed that this explains the matter of very common experience with farmers, that a soil must be deepened gradually, for if too much of the subsoil is turned up at one time it may really "poison the land," and it may be several years before the land will regain its accustomed fertility. This shows, also, why the soil should always be drained and thoroughly prepared before the crop is put in, for if the soil is inclined to be too wet, there would not be sufficient fresh air in it for these *nitrifying* bacteria; but on the contrary, the nitrates would be destroyed by the "denitrifying bacteria," and the plants could not get sufficient nitrogen for their needs.

There is still another form of bacteria in the soil which is distinctly beneficial to the farmer, and which has the power of fixing the *free nitrogen gas* of the atmosphere in such a way within the soil that it may be used by the plants. There is certainly a prospect here that if we can learn how to control this form of bacteria, we can acquire a large amount of nitrogen from the air, instead of having to add so much of this costly material in the form of commercial fertilizers. Some interesting experiments have shown that this can be practically done in field culture. It is almost certain that science will, in a short time, make it possible for the farmer to largely reduce his fertilizer bill, by requiring less of this costly element, nitrogen, to be added in commercial fertilizers. Such plants as clover and peas are known to favor this third form of

bacteria and to thus increase the accumulation of nitrogen within the soil; which is doubtless one reason for beneficial effects of these crops on the soil.

The souring of milk, the ripening of cream, and the peculiar flavor of butter, are all caused by these minute organisms, known as bacteria, which are so small that they can only be seen by the most powerful microscopes. It has also been found that different kinds of bacteria give different flavors to the butter; and it will probably be possible and practicable to impart the finest flavor to what would otherwise have been an inferior quality of butter by the judicious control, inoculation and cultivation of any particular kind of bacteria.

It has been found, also, that the peculiar flavor and aroma of *tobacco* are the results of a kind of fermentation caused by bacteria. The reason our Southern Maryland tobacco is put down "in bulk," is that this fermentation may go on. Every planter knows that certain conditions must be maintained in the bulk. The tobacco must heat, which shows that the fermentation is going on, but the temperature must not be too high or it will destroy the bacteria. In the flue-curing of tobacco, also, and in the sweating process, we have only conditions for this fermentation. But in one form or another this fermentation is necessary to bring out the fine qualities of the tobacco, and different conditions are required for the different bacteria which give the characteristic flavors to the different kinds of tobacco. It has been found possible here, also, to impart a fine flavor, to what would otherwise be an inferior grade of tobacco, by infusing the bacteria from

one kind of tobacco into another. These investigations are being perfected so that the results can be used by the practical butter maker and by the tobacco grower and manufacturer.

As I have said before it is not necessary for the farmer to understand the methods of this scientific work, but it is necessary that he should realize that this work could never be done by the ordinary methods of field culture, and that these results could never be attained, nor these forces brought within his control, by field experiments, but that they must be worked out for him, mainly in the laboratories, and by the aid of the most delicate and expensive apparatus, and the highest training which it is possible to give to our scientific workers.

It is gratifying to feel that the practical farmers and the scientific workers are coming closer together and are working together to the same end, although from different points and by different methods, and to feel that each respects the other more now than ever before. This is partly no doubt because the scientific work is, as a rule, of a better character and is being directed to the explanation of actual problems in practical agriculture (which could not have been, however, until a large amount of very impractical methods and principles had been worked out) and partly because the farmer is realizing more and more that even the most impractical work may, sooner or later, have a direct practical bearing on his own work.

MILTON WHITNEY.

The larger part of the labor strikes of the country are by foreign born laborers.

RUDY WHEAT.

We observe that in the last Report of the Secretary of Agriculture this wheat gets a very favorable setting off. Those who have this report will see mention on p. 454 p. 461. Would it not be advisable to make trial of it, at least far enough to verify the claims to large yield?

We think it will do our readers good to consult the references in the advertisement of Sloan's Liniment. They are prominent men and first class references as to what benefits the Horse and Live Stock in general.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES, &c.

Harper's Magazine is, this month, worthy of more than the notice we can give it here. We advise our readers to procure it. It will repay them well.

The Delineator comes freighted with rich delights for the household. Dresses for everybody; and only \$1.00 for the year.

The Century and St. Nicholas have become household words in our families and they give no room for words of disappointment.

The Review of Reviews, as ever, the prompter for thought to those who wish to know all that the literary world can bestow, with the least of labor to procure it.

The Cosmopolitan is winning favors with great rapidity among the thoughtful.

Our Little Ones is a source of delight to the five year olds, and a help in the best way towards awakening the desire for reading.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

Gen E. L. F. Hardcastle is at Saratoga Springs.

Easton Post Office receives 35 mail pouches and despatches 25 daily. Average number of letters despatched 3700, received over 4400.

The American Power Fence Machine Co. has been organized in Frederick for the manufacture of Fence Making Machinery. Capital \$10,000. Mr. W. H. Nicodemus is President of the Co.

Messrs. Joseph W. Brooks & Son of Madison, Dorchester Co., will complete the two schooners for the Maryland Oyster Navy early in September. Messrs. James Clark & Co., of Baltimore, are building a third Vessel for Maryland's Navy.

The Sulphur Springs near the Water Works at Salisbury is to be utilized and the water carried by pipes into the heart of the town. A Public Fountain is to be erected on the Court House Plat, when this mineral water will be dispensed free to every one. A specialist on mineral water says the spring contains some of the finest properties of health giving and health preserving qualities he has ever seen. Dr. Bell says the flowing water can be developed to 6000 gallons per hour.

Judge John H. Price of Harford Co, died August 3rd, at his home near Darlington age 84 years. Judge Price was on the bench 12 years. He was a good lawyer and a clear headed honest Judge.

A Company has been organized in Hagerstown with a Capital of \$2000 for the purpose of making cider, apple butter, preserves, &c.

The Garden of Eden Farm of 120 acres near Hagerstown has been sold to Mr. W. O. B. Sperow of Va. for \$10,000 cash. The farm has not a waste patch on it

Mr. J. O. Ridgely of Clarksville applied last fall 300 pounds New England Favorite

Fertilizer, bought of Henry Groverman, agent at Ellicott City, to corn land sowed in wheat and realized 53½ bushels to the acre; the balance of the field sown with another fertilizer yielded only 16½ bushels to the acre.

Mr. John Reeder of Funkstown threshed 572 Bushels, good Wheat from 18 acres planting.

Col. S. N. Hyde of Hyde Station began canning his celebrated Egyptian Corn on the 15th of Aug.

Capt. Jas. E. Scott of Worcester Co., is dead. He was a well known and respected citizen and left an estate worth \$25,000. He owned Scotts Ocean House at Ocean City.

Mr. Geo. D. Clark near Roxbury, Howard Co., will get an average of 40 bushels wheat per acre.

Mr. Wilton Greenway, Proprietor of Hokeland Stock Farm near Havre de Grace has in training Hokeland, Miss Hoke, Nellie Gray, Alice Lee, Orange Chief, Cedar Chip, Madge Miller, Lockwood Maid, Senator Steward's Celebrated Stallion "Bion" and about fifty more good ones. Hokeland is the pet of the stable.

A Wheat Stack 60 feet long 20 feet wide and 25 feet high, containing 25 four horse loads of grain in the sheaf, has been built on the farm of Mr. Jacob Waltz near Chews-ville, Washington Co.

The National Bank of Elkton has a Capital of \$50,000, surplus funds of \$45,000 and undivided profits \$13,673 50.

M. Jas. O. Bussard near Middletown sold in July from his two Cows (¾'s Jersey) 2125 pounds of milk in addition to serving butter for his own family of 7 persons.

Dr. Geo. W. Bishop, Hon. Geo. W. Covington and W. F. Johnson are the proprietors of a private Bank at Snow Hill under the firm name of Bishop, Covington & Johnson. Their Philadelphia Correspondent is

Messrs. Drexel & Co., Baltimore correspondent Fidelity Trust & Deposit Co.

Hon. Barnes Compton has received the renomination for Congress from the Fifth District.

A Hebrew Synagogue is being built in Hagerstown.

Dr. Thomas M. Healey, a prominent Physician of Cumberland, died suddenly on the 10th Aug.

Mr. W. H. Myers, of Easton has begun breeding and training homing pigeons. Four of his pigeons were let loose at Ocean City and all returned to their lofts in three hours against a wind. Mr. Myers counts this poor time.

Middletown, Frederick Co., will be furnished with its water supply from a large spring on Catoclin Mountain.

The Pennsylvania R. R. Co., having purchased the right of way, will straighten its tracks from Iron Hill to Big Elk Creek a mile north of Elkton.

An authenticated rumor states that Mr. J. A. Nicodemus, of Washington Co., has received an offer of \$1.65 a crate for his peach crop. He will have nearly forty thousand crates.

The Keeley Institute at Oak Crest, Prince Georges' Co., is filling up; over one hundred patients have so far been treated.

The Phila. Press says Philadelphia will be supplied with peaches from western Maryland.

The Deer Creek Farmer's Club held its August meeting at the residence of Mr. John B. Wysong, near Belair.

Prof. E. E. Smith, Expert sent by the Agricultural Department visited Wicomico Co., looking after "Peach Yellows," finds but small trace of the disease in that locality. Peaches promise to be largely profitable in that county in the near future.

Delmar situated on the Maryland and Delaware line was destroyed by fire August 16. About 20 houses in Delaware and 40 houses in Maryland were burned. Three or four hundred people are homeless and the entire business as well as dwelling locality was swept away.

A. B. Howard, Esq, chief of the Bureau of statistics has recently been in Cumberland, Hagerstown and Frederick gathering data for his forthcoming report—he proposes to take in the lower Eastern Shore Counties very soon and will visit Snow Hill, Berlin, Salisbury, Princess Anne, Crisfield, etc.

It is proposed to cut an Inlet above Ocean City, connecting the Atlantic Ocean with St. Martin's River, Isle of Wight Bay and Synepuxent Bay. When this is done it will add an immense area of Salt Water for the propagation of Oysters, and will undoubtedly be the best inland protected Oyster Beds in the State of Maryland.

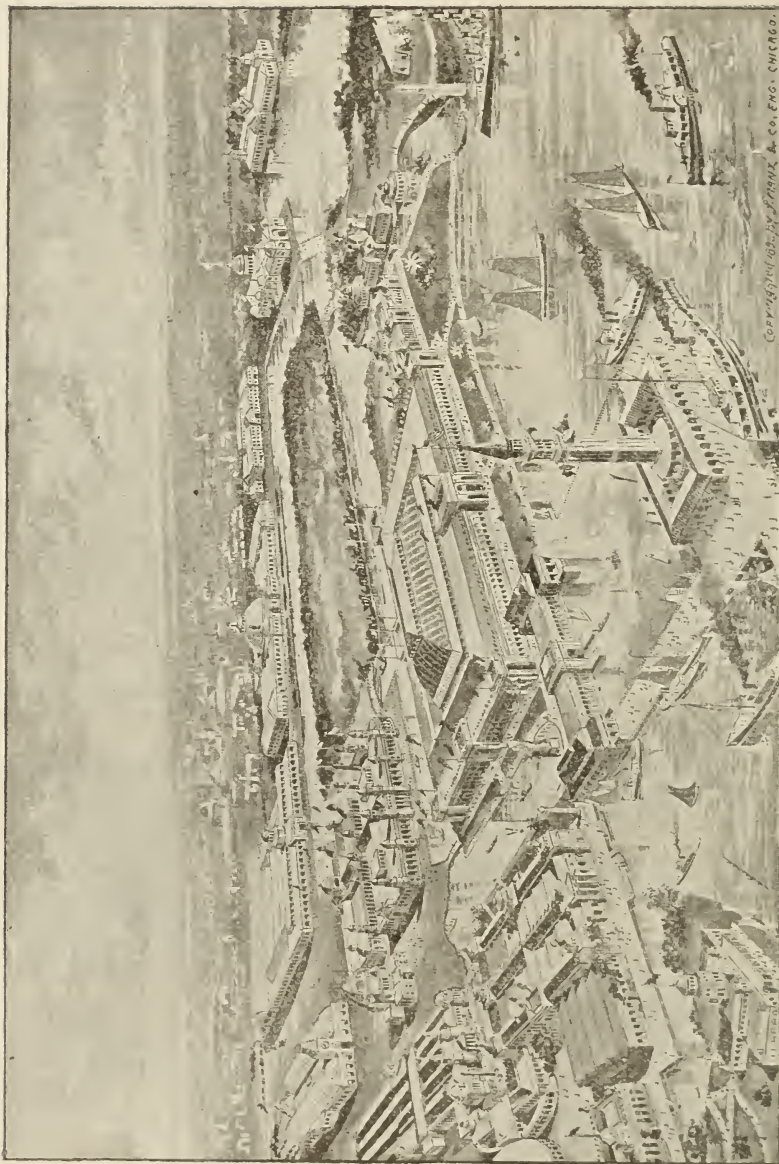
Mr. Wm. E. Muncaster has been elected President of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society.

Mr. Luther Welsh of Liberty district Fred'k Co. is dead, he was formerly of Howard Co. Capt Warner Welsh of Confederate fame is his son.

The August meeting of the Farmers' Club of Cecil Co, met at Richmond Hill near Perryville the beautiful residence of Mr. H. Arthur Stump. A number of the Club were present. Mr. Stump read an essay on the "Written and unwritten Constitution." It was highly commended. The next meeting will take place on September 21 at Mr. Adam R. Magraw's near Colora.

Jacob Tome Esq, of Port Deposit celebrated his Eighty second birthday on Aug. 13th. Mr. Tome is one of the most honored and respected citizens of Maryland.

W. H. Jackson expects to have 4000 baskets Peaches on his Rockawalking Farm Wicomico Co.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

WORLD'S FAIR DEPARTMENT.

A. W. LYMAN, EDITOR IN CHARGE.

With this number we lay before our readers the first of a series of articles which will appear monthly, until the World's Exposition at Chicago opens—possibly till it closes. It will be our aim to furnish strictly accurate illustrations of the various Exposition Buildings with the official description of size, cost and location, and exhibits which will appear in them, also the various State and Special Buildings which may be erected. These have been procured from the only authorized source, "The Bureau of Publicity and Promotion," at Chicago, and accordingly may be relied on as being accurate in every respect. In addition to these interesting and valuable pictures and statistics, we shall prepare and present to our readers from month to month brief notes of interest relating to the several Departments into which the Grand Exposition has been divided, arranging the matter in such form as to enable the reader most readily to grasp the ideas embodied in the several distinct classes of exhibits thus serving as a means of preparation for, and economical use of, the time which may be devoted to the Fair.

This number contains a bird's eye view of the Buildings as seen from the Lake, together with a view of the Administration Building and Government Building with a brief description of the same. These illustrations with a general introductory "Word Picture" of the City of Chicago, its peculiar fitness as

the City of all others in America in which to display the Specimens of Art, Science, Industry, Commerce and Agriculture, together with things that are rare, beautiful and useful, gathered from all corners of the earth, will be accompanied each month with a report in detail of all that has been contributed from all the world to the Departments named, together with such announcements recording further contributions as may be of interest to our readers.

When the Fair opens, an intending visitor can thus be posted upon all important matters connected with his interests and having been prepared by full and plain descriptions of the various Departments, much valuable time and worry over details will be saved.

Particular attention is called to the List of Officers, and Board of Directors with the various Standing Committees who are in control of the Affairs of The Exposition.

This will be found most thorough and complete, as it was obtained from the Director General's Office for this special purpose at a very recent date.

Our readers will do well to preserve the numbers containing these articles upon the Exposition, as they will present a correct history of the progress of the Fair and will materially aid them in forming an intelligent opinion of its scope and its far reaching significance as a means of informing the world in gen-

eral, of the wonderful progress made in all branches of human effort of brain and hand.

In closing let us earnestly request our Subscribers to aid us in extending the circulation of this valuable Magazine, by calling the attention of their friends and acquaintances to its many excellent features, both in the line of agricultural interests and home matters, and its other advantages. The Editor in charge of this Department will be pleased to receive at any time information regarding proposed Exhibits or anything bearing upon the Great Exposition at Chicago which would be likely to interest our readers.

Such communications may be addressed to.

A. W. LYMAN.
Editor Worlds Fair Dept.,
Maryland Farmer.

Administration Building.

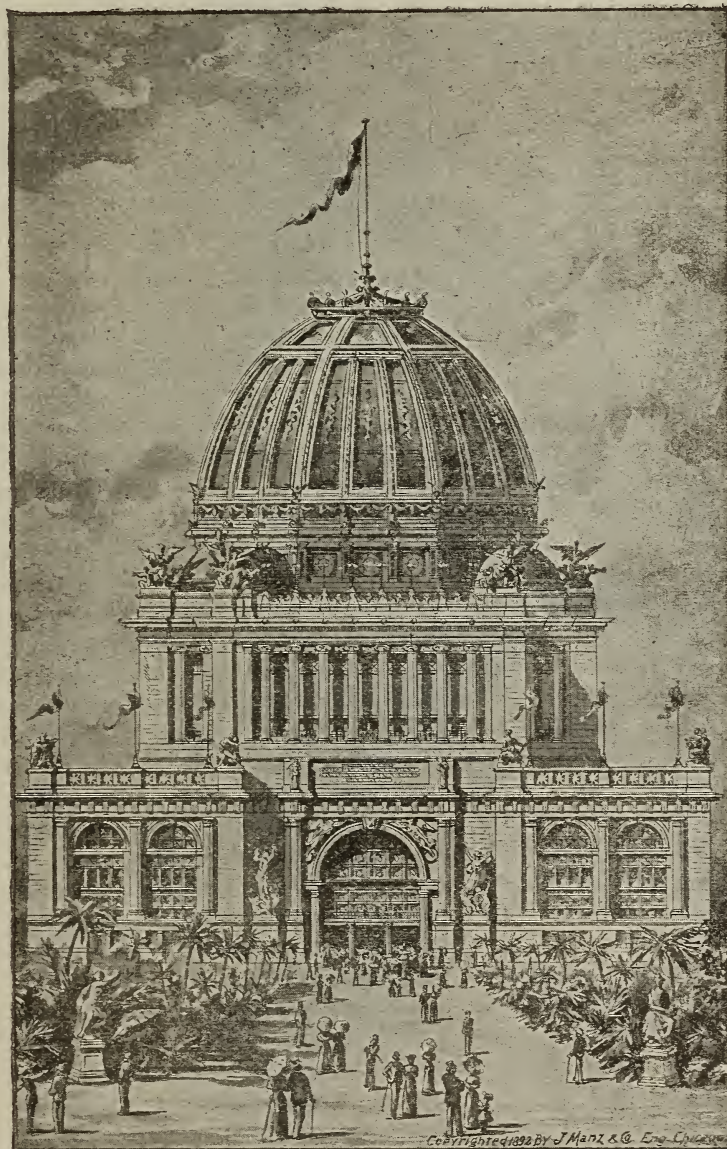
By popular verdict the Administration Building is pronounced the gem and crown of the Exposition palaces. It is located at the west end of the great court in the southern part of the site, looking eastward, and at its rear are the transportation facilities and depots. The most conspicuous object which will attract the gaze of visitors on reaching the grounds is the gilded dome of this lofty building. This imposing edifice will cost about \$450,000. The architect is Richard M. Hunt, of New York, President of the American Institute of Architects, to whose established reputation it is a notable contribution. It covers an area of 260 feet square and

consists of four pavilions 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square, and connected by a great central dome 120 feet in diameter and 220 feet in height, leaving at the center of each facade a recess 82 feet wide, within which are the grand entrances to the building. The general design is in the style of the French renaissance. The first great story is in the Doric order, of heroic proportions, surrounded by a lofty balustrade and having the great tiers of each pavilion crowned with sculpture. The second story, with its lofty and spacious colonnade, is of the Ionic order.

The four great entrances, one on each side of the building, are 50 feet wide and 50 feet high, deeply recessed and covered by semi-circular arched vaults, richly coffered. In the rear of these arches are the entrance doors, and above them great screens of glass, giving light to the central rotunda. Across the face of these screens, at the level of the office floor, are galleries of communication between the different pavilions.

The interior features of this great building even exceed in beauty and splendor those of the exterior. Between every two of the grand entrances, and connecting the intervening pavilion with the great rotunda, is a hall or loggie 30 feet square, giving access to the offices and provided with broad circular stairways and swift-running elevators.

Above the balcony is the second story, 50 feet in height. From the top of the cornice of this story rises the interior dome, 200 from the floor, and in the center is an opening 50 feet in diameter, transmitting a flow of light from the exterior dome overhead. The under side of the dome is enriched with deep dan-



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

elings, richly moulded, and the panels are filled with sculpture in low relief, and immense paintings representing the arts and sciences. In size this rotunda rivals, if it does not surpass, the most celebrated domes of a similar character in the world.

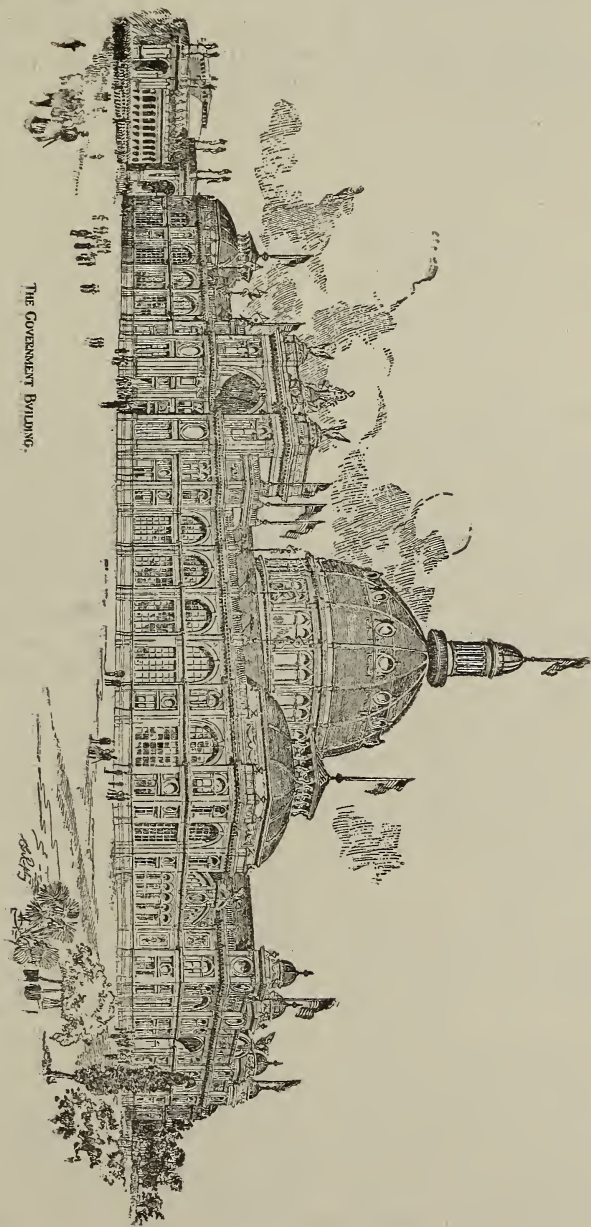
The Government Building.

Delightfully located near the lake shore, south of the main lagoon and of the area reserved for the foreign nations and the several States, and east of the Woman's Building and of Midway Plaisance, is the Government Exhibit Building. The buildings of England, Germany and Mexico are near by to the northward. The Government Building was designed by Architect Windrim, now succeeded by W. J. Edbrook. It is classic in style, and bears a strong resemblance to the National Museum and other Government buildings at Washington. It covers an area of 350 by 420 feet, is constructed of iron and glass, and cost \$400,000. Its leading architectural feature is an imposing central dome 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, the floor of which will be kept free from exhibits. The building fronts to the west and connects on the north by a bridge over the lagoon, with the building of the Fisheries exhibit.

The south half of the Government Building is devoted to the exhibits of the Postoffice Department, Treasury Department, War Department, and Department of Agriculture. The north half is devoted to the exhibits of the Fisheries Commission, Smithsonian Institute and Interior Department. The State De-

partment exhibit extends from the rotunda to the east end, and that of the Department of Justice from the rotunda to the west end of the building. The allotment of space for the several department exhibits is: War Department, 23,000 square feet; Treasury, 10,500 square feet; Agriculture, 23,250 square feet; Interior 24,000 square feet; Postoffice, 9,000 square feet; Fishery, 20,000 square feet, and Smithsonian Institute, balance of space.

Secretary Rusk, of the Government Department of Agriculture, is preparing what is certain to be pronounced a marvelous agricultural exhibit. It will be at once a striking demonstration of the broad scope and efficient work of the department of which he is the head, and a school of instruction for all who are interested in agricultural matters. It will include full illustrations of various insect depredations, a mammoth globe representing graphically the history of pleuro-pneumonia and its remarkable extermination in America; a model of the famous Death Valley, with its strange fauna and flora; and a working set of a modern weather station's outfit. Under the immediate supervision of Expert Hubbard the most complete and comprehensive collection of grains ever made is being prepared, with the co-operation of the farmers in this country and in foreign parts. Samples of wheat grown in every county of the United States will be shown. Grains from Peace river in northern Canada, to Patagonia; from Russia to India, will be in the collection; every seed picked by hand and the varieties arranged in tasteful



THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

glass compartment with labels indicating the name, place, weight and the effects of the soil and climatic conditions. There are now collected 2,000 samples of wheat, 1,000 of oats, 5,000 of rye, 3,000 of barley, 300 of buckwheat, 1,500

of corn (besides the exhibit of corn in the ear) and proportionate numbers of the various other grains and garden produce. An effort is being made to secure from Egypt one of the original father wheat plants.

For the Maryland Farmer.

NEVER GIVE UP.

A STORY FOR THE BOYS.

BY FANNIE ROPER FEUDGE.

THAT'S THE MOTTO, BOYS.

Be sure you are right, and then hold on. Never give it up, if what you are trying for, is worth having. If you fail once, twice, or a dozen times, don't be discouraged; but keep on trying—and by and-by you will succeed. Do you suppose that Ned Lawson, who wins nearly every game at ball, or nimble Tom Brown, who beats every skater on the rink, learned to exceed all at once? Not a bit of it; both of them had many a miss, and many a tumble, before ever a victory was won. But suppose they had been discouraged, and never tried again, after the first failure?

Now I have a true story to tell you, about the early life of the famous traveler, John Ledyard, of whose wild, daring exploits, some of you may have read. For all boys love to read and hear about brave, adventurous spirits, and the dangers they encounter in roaming over foreign lands; and this traveler was scarcely more than a boy, when his remarkable career began.

He was born at Groton, then a small,

obscure village in Connecticut, in the year 1751; lost his father at a very early age, and grew up with but limited opportunities for acquiring an education.

The restless activity of his nature led him to desire continual change of studies and pursuits; and being left almost entirely to shape his own course, his early life was nearly as erratic as that of the knight of LeMancha.

When starting for Dartmouth College to complete the slender education then obtainable in the backwoods settlements of America, he drove across the country in an old fashioned "sulky," that he loaded, not with books of history or science, but with a motley collection of such plays as he could pick up, a set of old calico curtains, and various other materials for private theatricals! But there was nothing in these versatile amusements to excite more than a passing interest in the mind of such a lad as John Ledyard; or to satisfy his eager desire for adventure; while under the salutary restraints of college life, he was as restive, as the fiercest savage in the

surrounding woods, where he longed to roam at will.

So, one day he was missed from college and no one could conjecture what had become of him, until about four months afterwards, when he returned and gave an account of his adventures. He had been roaming among the Indian tribes, at that time very numerous in the State; had gone on foot, as far as Canada, picking up the languages of the Indians as he went along, studying their manners and habits, living as they did, and enjoying to the full the adventures into which his energy and daring often led him.

So necessary did change and excitement seem that he would occasionally climb mountains, and sleep in the snow, to see how much he could endure; and evidently well pleased to find that these hardships did not kill him, he sought for new opportunities to develop and exercise his courage and prowess.

"Robinson Crusoe," was young Ledyard's beau ideal of a hero; and life in the forest, on the ocean wave, or even on a desert island, much more to his taste than confinement within the four walls of a college.

So he selected carefully, from the majestic forests that then fringed the banks of the Connecticut, a tree large enough for a canoe, and with the aid of his fellow students, cut it down, hollowed it out, and finally conveyed it to the stream that runs near the college, and launched it—a substantial canoe of twenty feet in length, and three in breadth. His young companions still stood by him; and by their generous assistance, he was able to lay in the provisions he needed, for his voyage.

Then he set sail, with only a couple

of bear skins for shelter and covering; and a Greek Testament and Latin Ovid for pastime on the way. His destination was Hartford, a hundred-and-fifty miles away, the country mostly a wilderness, inhabited by savages, and the river—of which he knew literally nothing—was rendered dangerous by the existence of falls and rapids.

What a prospect for a boy traveler on a solitary voyage, unaided save by his own brave, hopeful spirit and indomitable courage that knew no such thing as failure; but shielded and guided by the loving Father who is an ever-present help at times of need.

The canoe, borne rapidly on by the force of the current, needed not the assistance of the paddles; and our hero, lost in thought, or engrossed with his books, never dreamed of danger, till aroused by the roaring and rushing of Bellows Falls. Fortunately he saw the danger in time to escape; and by the strenuous use of his oars, he reached the shore in safety.

The people of the vicinity, struck with admiration for his daring courage, conveyed the great, clumsy boat around the Falls, and launched it upon the waters below, whence, without farther adventures he safely reached Hartford early one bright Spring morning, greatly elated at the successful issue of this his first voyage.

Later, he worked his passage to England; and from there shipped as corporal of marines, in the service of Capt. Cook, then starting on his third and last voyage around the world.

On this expedition, Ledyard was absent over four years, visiting Teneriffe with its lofty "Peaks;" then doubling the

Cape of Good Hope, celebrating Christmas on the barren island of Kerguelen with only seals and sea-dogs as guests; and shortly after bringing up at Van Dieman's Land. They were on the island for several days, before they saw a single human being; but after a while, men, women, and children began to swarm about them, begging by signs, for whatever they saw, and offering food in return.

These natives were black, with woolly hair, and negro features; and went entirely without clothes, only smearing their bodies with red ochre and grease. Their only weapons were sticks of hard wood, sharpened at one end.

The voyagers next visited New Zealand, the inhabitants of which were then cannibals, but have since become Christians, and are now a civilized and progressive people.

After visiting the Friendly Islands, and some other groups of the South Seas, the expedition sailed along the coast of North America, passed through Behrings Straits, and made explorations in the Polar Seas.

During his land travels in these various regions, Ledyard endured hardships that would have discouraged an ordinary traveller; but in him, they served only to whet the appetite for still more perilous adventure; so that very shortly after his return, he embarked again, for Kantschatka, a long and dangerous journey over sterile regions, and among unknown and hostile savages.

A single incident of this northern tour serves well to illustrate the indomitable energy and perseverance of this famous traveller.

Finding, on arriving at Stockholm,

that the gulf of Bothnia was neither sufficiently frozen to enable him to cross on the ice, nor open enough to be navigable, he conceived the daring plan of travelling around the gulf—a distance of twelve hundred miles—over trackless fields of snow, in thinly peopled regions, where the nights are long, and the cold intense—and all this braved to gain but fifty miles! But he accomplished his purpose, performing the whole journey on foot, and reached St. Petersburg early in Spring—the transit having occupied only seven weeks.

His travels in Russia and Siberia were very extensive; and to his thorough investigations we are indebted for the most accurate information we possess of those countries, during the last half of the eighteenth century.

While roaming over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia and the wild domains of the wandering Tartar, he endured incredible dangers and hardships, and was at last, barbarously driven, by the profligate old Catherine from her dominions, and forced *to beg his way* from Poland to London, enduring, as he said himself, "sufferings too great to be disclosed."

In his many expeditions, from the frozen regions of the Arctic; to the trackless forests of the South Sea Islands, he suffered often from hunger, cold, wet, and disease; for days together he roamed alone through pathless jungles, hiding from hostile savages, exposed to torrid heat, subsisting on roots and berries, lacking water, clothing, and shelter, battling with wild beasts and yet more

blood thirsty savages, and enduring all not only with patience, but with unflagging interest in his work, that was prosecuted to the very last, with the zeal and devotion of a genuine hero.

His latest expedition, from which he did not live to return, was one for the exploration of the Niger; but though it proved a bootless effort, his name yet lives, and the proud fame he acquired is immortal.

A Rare Flower.

William Clark has growing at his home "Stonehenge" in Londonderry a bed of *lilium superbum*, the stalk of one measuring 7 feet 2 inches in height and to the upper blossom buds three inches more. The stalk measures two and seven-eighths inches in circumference and bears seven whorls of leaves and 35 perfect buds and blossoms, five buds only failing to mature. Mr. Clark brought the bulbs two years ago from the mountains of North Carolina and the truly superb lily has lost none of its native beauty through change of climate or location.—*Derry News*.

A certain farmer said that the best milker he ever saw was a musical fellow. He used to sing, but he had a different tune for each cow.

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MAYOR LATROBE TO MAYOR WASHBURNE.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13th, 1892.

Hon. Hempstead Washburne, Mayor of Chicago:

DEAR SIR:—As many of our people are disposed to avail themselves of the means placed before them by the "World's Fair Trust Fund Transportation Company" of your city, I will be obliged if you will kindly inform me whether this is a responsible corporation or not, and oblige,

Yours truly,

WILLIAM H. LOVE, *Secretary to the Mayor.*

City of Chicago, HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE, Mayor.

Chicago, February 16, 1892.

W. H. Love, Esq., Secretary to the Mayor, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:—In response to yours of February 13th, to the Mayor, I beg to say that the World's Fair Trust Fund Transportation Company is duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and the directors of the same are business men of this city. Judging from their Standing I have no doubt the Company is reliable.

Yours very truly, E. LOUIS KUHNS, *Private Secretary.*

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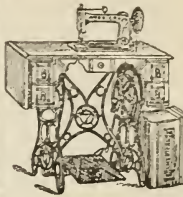
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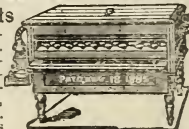
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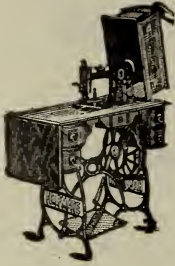
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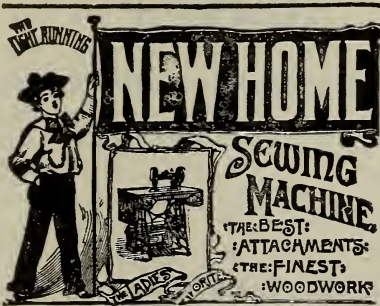
and in any quantity on Receipt of Price.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,

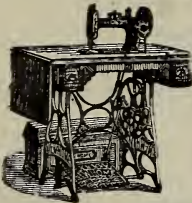
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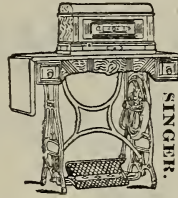


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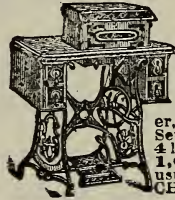
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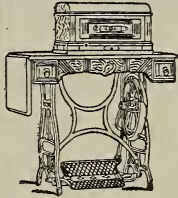
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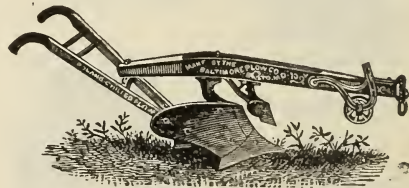
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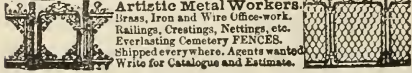
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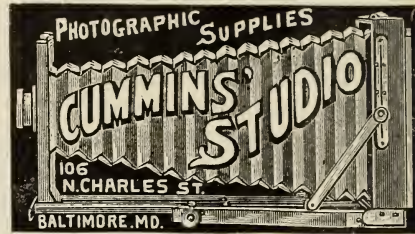
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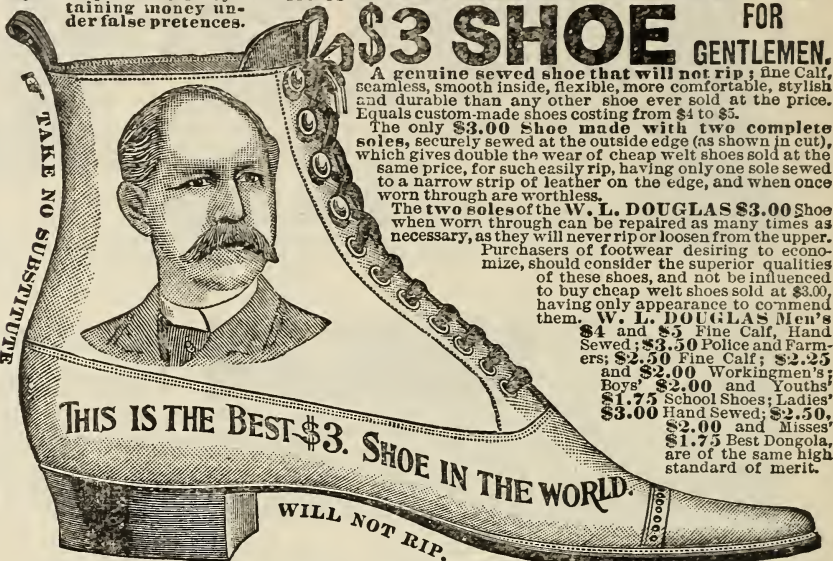
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\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip; fine Calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5.

The only \$3.00 Shoe made with two complete soles, securely sewed at the outside edge (as shown in cut), which gives double the wear of cheap welt shoes sold at the same price, for such easily rip, having only one sole sewed to a narrow strip of leather on the edge, and when once worn through are worthless.

The two soles of the W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 Shoe when worn through can be repaired as many times as necessary, as they will never rip or loosen from the upper.

Purchasers of footwear desiring to economize, should consider the superior qualities of these shoes, and not be influenced to buy cheap welt shoes sold at \$3.00, having only appearance to commend them.

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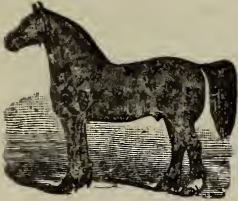
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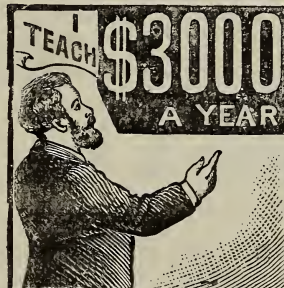
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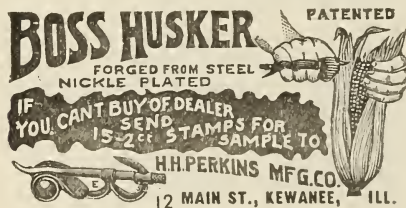
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Ripans Tabules prolong life.

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Rudy Seed Wheat.

**UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCTION
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**The Greatest Novelty of the Age
In the Wheat World.**

The largest yielder at Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station in 1891: sixty-nine leading varieties tested. Average yield of Rudy Wheat at the Station in 1891 and 1892 was 35.20 bushels an acre.

UNIVERSAL YIELDER.

EXTREMELY HARDY.

Bearded, straw stiff, berry large and plump. After five years trial, on all kinds of soil 30 to 50 bushels an acre each year.

GENUINE SEED

DIRECT FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Notice:—Mr. Ritter has the exclusive sale of my entire crop of Rudy wheat of which I am the originator.

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RUSSIAN RED.—One of the best smooth Wheats grown. Same price as RUDY.

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Balto. and Eastern Shore R. R.

(Read Down.)				(Read Up.)			
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
		3.45	7.00	Baltimore.....	3 00	11.00	10.35
12.30	6.45	7.00	10.15	Claiborne.....	12.00	8.00	8.20
F12 35	F6.49	k7 04	*10 19	McDaniel.....	*11.41	*7.41	F8 16
F12:40	F6 52	*7.07	*10.22	Harper.....	*11.37	*7.37	F8.12
1.05	6.59	7.13	10.30	St. Michael's.....	11.33	7.33	8.08
F1:09	F7.02	*7.16	*10.33	Riverside.....	*11.25	*7.25	F8.01
F1.15	F7 07	*7.22	*10.39	Royal Oak.....	*11.22	*7.22	F7.58
F1.21	F7.12	*7.27	*10.43	Kirkham.....	*11.17	*7.17	F7.53
F1:28	F7.19	*7.34	*10.48	Bloomfield.....	*11.12	*7.12	F7.49
2:00	7.26	7.43	11.07	Easton.....	11.07	7.07	7.43
F2:06	F7.32			Turner's.....			F7.36
F2:17	F7.40	k7.58	*11.21	Bethlehem.....	k10.52	*6.52	F7.29
2.33	7.48	k8.06	*11.26	Preston.....	k10.47	*6.47	7.22
F2 41	F7.54	k8 11	*11.30	Ellwood.....	k10.41	*6.43	F7.17
2:55	8.04	k8.19	k11.36	Hurlock.....	k10.35	k6 38	7.11
F3:02	F8.08			Ennalls'.....			F7.04
F3:10	F8.13	*8.26	*11.42	Rhodesdale.....	*10.25	*6 30	F7 00
3.30	8.28	k8.37	*11.52	Vienna.....	k10.15	*6.20	6.45
3.43	8.38	k8.44	*11.58	Barren C. Springs..	k10.07	*6.13	6.37
F3.53	F8 47	*8.52	*12.05	Hebron.....	*9.58	*6 06	F6.30
F4.00	F8.52	*8.57	*12.09	Rock-a-Walkin,...	*9.53	*6.02	F6.24
5:12	9.05	9.07	12.16	Salisbury.....	9.46	5.55	6.16
F5:22	F9 13	*9.15	*12.24	Walston's.....	*9 32	*5 42	F6.01
5:39	9.18	k9.20	*12.28	Parsonsbu,.....	*9.29	*5.39	F5.57
6.30	9.24	k9 26	*12.33	Pittsville.....	*9 24	*5.34	5 51
6:50	9.31	*9.33	*12.40	New Hope,.....	*9.14	*5 27	F5.39
6:58	F9.35	k9.36	*12.42	Whaleyville,.....	*9.10	*5.24	F5.34
F7:05	F9.40	*9.41	*12.47	St. Martin's,.....	*9.03	*5.18	F5.26
7:40	9.47	9.48	12.54	Berlin.....	8 59	*5.14	5.20
7:55	10.00	10.00	1.05	Ocean City,.....	8.45	5.00	5.05
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.

Additional Passenger Trains leave Berlin for Ocean City: 7.05 a. m. Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Leave Ocean City for Berlin: 2:30 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and 10:30 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

F Stops on Flag to receive or discharge Passengers or Freight,

K Stops on Flag to receive or discharge Passengers for other K Stops, Regular Stops, or Baltimore passengers.

* and ‡ Stops on Flag for Balto. Passengers only. † Leave Daily except Saturdays, Sundays.

‡ Leave Daily except Sunday.

‡ Leave Daily.

SS Leave Sunday only.

WILLARD THOMSON.
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A. J. BENJAMIN
Gen. Pass. Agt.

In effect Sunday, May 1, 1892.

Baltimore & Lehigh R. R. Co,

North Ave., Station. Daily, Except Sunday

ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
7.40 A. M. from Belair.		7.15 A. M. for York.	
8.45 A. M. from Delta.		8.20 A. M. for Belair.	
11.55 A. M. from Belair		9.30 A. M. for Belair and	
2.05 P. M. from York		beyond.	
and Belair		2.30 P. M. for Loch	
4.00 P. M. from Loch		Raven.	
Raven.		4.20 P. M. for Delta.	
6.00 P. M. from York.		5.30 P. M. for Belair.	
10.30 P. M. from Belair.		6.50 P. M. for Belair.	

SUNDAY TRAINS.

ARRIVE.		LEAVE	
9.00 A. M. from Delta.		9.30 A. M. for Delta	
10.30 A. M. from Belair		1.30 P. M. for Belair.	
6.00 P. M. from Delta.		4.00 P. M. for Delta.	
10.00 P. M. from Belair.		6.30 P. M. for Belair	

W. R. CRUMPTON, General Manager.

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TO Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and other Western and South-western States via.

(In effect Wednesday June 29, 1892)

Western Maryland Railroad.

Leave Hillen Station as follows:

DAILY.

- 4.30 A. M.—Fast mail for Norfolk and Western R. R. and Southern and Southwestern points; also, Glyndon, Westminster, New Windsor, Union Bridge, Frederick Junction, Mechanicstown, Blue Ridge, Highfield, Buena Vista Spring, Blue Mountain, Edgemont, Hagerstown and, except Sunday, Chambersburg, Waynesboro, points on B. and C. V. R. R.—Martinsburg, W. Va., and Winchester, Va.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

- 7.00 A. M.—Accommodation for Hanover and Gettysburg, Pa., and all points on B. and H. Division and Main Line East of Emory Grove; also, Carlisle and Gettysburg and Harrisburg R. R.
- 8.03 A. M.—Mail for Williamsport, Hagerstown, Shippensburg and points on Main Line and B. and C. V. R. R.; also, Frederick and Emmitsburg, and points on N. and W. R. R. to Shenandoah.
- 9.15 A. M.—Pen-mar Express, for Pen-mar only.
- 10.00 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge and Hanover, Pa., with connection at Hanover for New Oxford, Gettysburg, Mt. Holly Springs and Carlisle.
- 1.25 P. M.—Race Train for Arlington.
- 2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.
- 3.23 P. M.—Blue Mountain Express for Westminster, New Windsor, Union Bridge, Frederick, Mechanicstown, Blue Ridge, Buena Vista Spring, Blue Mountain, Hagerstown, Martinsburg and Winchester. (Parlor car.)

- 3.32 P. M.—Express for Arlington, Howardville, Owings's Mills, Glyndon and all points on B. & H. Division, Mt. Holly Springs, Carlisle and points on Gettysburg & Harrisburg R. R.

- 4.00 P. M.—Express for Arlington, Mt. Hope, Sudbrook Park, Pikesville, Green Spring Junction, Owings's Mills, St. George's, Glyndon, Glen Falls, Finksburg, Patapoco, Carrollton, Westminster, Avondale, Medford, New Windsor and Main Line Stations West; also, Emmitsburg, B. & C. V. R. R., Norfolk & Western R. R. and points South.

- 5.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge and Hanover.

- 6.13 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

- 8.46 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

- 11.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

SUNDAY.

- 9.30 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge and Hanover.

- 2.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

- 4.00 P. M.—Accommodation for Alesia.

- 10.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT HILLEN STATION.

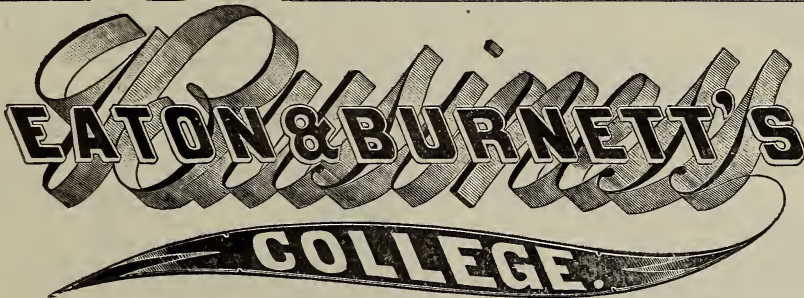
Daily—7.18 P. M.—Daily (except Sunday) 6.50, 7.40, 8.40, 9.31, 10.40 and 11.47 A. M., and 2.40, 5.10, 6.10, 6.52, 8.30 and 10.57 P. M.

Sundays only—9.10, 10.20 A. M., and 6.15, 9.05 P. M.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St. All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

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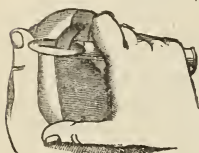


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Six Useful Household Articles for 25 cts.

Here is the greatest novelty, and the most useful article into the bargain, ever offered to the American public. It sells on sight, and whoever buys it would not dispense with it afterwards for ten times the cost. Like the combination tool embraces six useful articles all in one. In the first place, it is a full-sized, perfect-working pair of pliers, or nippers. Back of the hinge is a nut cracker, fitted with teeth, securely holding the nut within the jaws, while the leverage of the handles instantly cracks it. Thirdly is a first-class polished steel corkscrew, hinged to one handle, and which is guaranteed to draw any cork from a bottle, large or small. Fourthly, is a polished steel screw-driver attached to the other handle, and which will be found extremely useful, setting or starting the largest screws. Fifthly, the end of this handle has been fashioned into a sharp knife, very stout and strong, good to open oysters, clams, cans, etc., and useful in ways too numerous to mention. Sixthly, at the end of the other handle is a reliable glass cutter. Here are six articles indispensable to the household, all combined in one, and which we will sell for what any one of them would cost alone. The combination tool is made of the best material, nicely bronzed, perfectly finished in every way, all joints and hinges being strong and durable, and it is in every way reliable.

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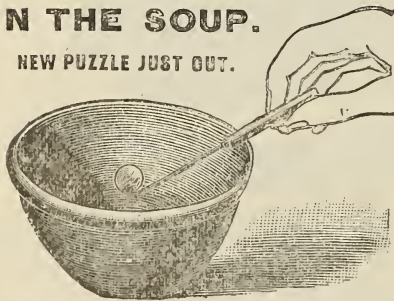


This cut represents our new single barrel Arrow Gun. It takes the place of all arrow guns heretofore put upon the market in every respect, especially in price. It will "fetch a cat on the back-yard fence" every time, without noise, smell or smoke. It is an excellent gun for target practice and carries woe to the hen that scratches in the garden. It is self-cocking, loads easily with one hand, is light and durable and made to closely represent a first-class target rifle. It has a stationary guide, which makes the arrow carry to the "bull's" eye, and is 32½ inches long.

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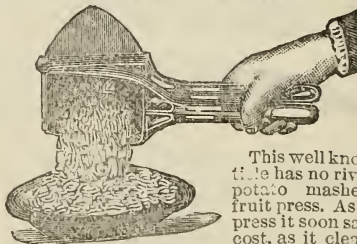
Try your nerve at getting the marble out of the bowl by means of a small spoon accompanying each; intensely interesting. You will give it up many times before you do it. Postage 5c.

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It is reasonable to suppose that you do.

Chicago will be an expensive place

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Besides, it will be crowded; and comfortable Board and Lodging difficult to obtain.

We have an eye to business, but at the same time we are not unmindful of the great obligation we will be under to our Guest while he or she is sojourning in the "Windy City."

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We want to pay somebody's expenses to Chicago, provide First

Household to read it, and we desire that you become our Agent for this purpose and assist us to carry out this work.

We know it will be a pleasure to you to help us to distribute this great Agricultural Journal and we want to have the opportunity to reciprocate to some extent and show our appreciation for this kindness.

Now, how shall this be done?

Here is what we propose:

To the person sending us the greatest number of subscribers to the Maryland Farmer at \$1.00 per annum, accompanied with the money, between now and the 20th March 1893; we will give a Ticket to the Chicago World's

THE WORLD'S FAIR

Class accommodations while there, furnish entrance tickets to the Grounds, and settle the R. R. fare back home again.

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Each person's name competing for the prize will be entered in a book especially arranged for the purpose, and every paid subscription sent prior to March 20, will be properly credited to the party. The winner's name

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